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ENGLISH RACE HORSES.

THERE is nothing, I think, in these records to encourage the belief that our horses are swifter than they formerly were; and if not swifter they certainly are not sounder, stouter, or more vigorous of constitution. Champions of the turf, like the Flying Dutchman or Voltigeur, who, besides possessing all the brilliant qualities, claimed for the moderns happened also, both of them, to inherit real legs from Catton, might possibly have been as good as Haphazard or Filhodaputa for a single four-mile race, though I doubt even their power of accomplishing three four-mile races in a week for years together; but as to the bulk of their contemporaries and successors, if they were asked to do anything of the kind, God help them? Voltigeur's victory in the Flying Dutchman's handicap for 1852 is as nearly as possible on a level with the best two-mile performances forty years before, but it is not better, if indeed quite as good; whilst how he would have behaved against the horses of 1800 in a four-mile contest is a matter of conjecture.

The race in question is worth noticing, not only on account of the unusual pace at which it was run (3 m. 29 s.), but also as marking the late Mr. Ianson's wonderful accuracy of judgment. The then Sir William Milner had a good deal to do with the management of Voltigeur for that race, and satisfied himself—backing his opinion very freely—that he was certain to win. His friends pointed out to him that Mr. Ianson's little mare, Haricot—also five years old—was receiving 2 st. 5 lbs. from her great antagonist, and that she had won thirteen races in the preceding year. "Oh," was the invariable answer, "Haricot is out of training; Ianson was riding her about all last autumn as a hack." When the morning arrived, however, Haricot was by no means out of training; but, on the contrary, to use the accredited expression, as fine as a star. "Why, Mr. Ianson, I thought Haricot was out of training." "Oh no, Sir William," was the prompt reply, "she is a light little mare, and hacking her about quietly at the back end of the year is as good training as she can have; *but she is very well to-day*." Sir William's face, after the manner of Milner faces, grew at once particularly long. "Do you mean," he stammered out, "that she is going to win?" "No, Sir William, I think not," answered Ianson; "if the ground had been the least heavy, I should have beaten you to a dead certainty; as it is, I think Voltigeur will pull through by the skin of his teeth." How Voltigeur, going up as straight as an arrow, just caught the light-weighted one on the post and secured the handicap by half a head, is known to everybody who cares for such matters. The race, however, was an exceptional race, and Voltigeur, by uniting the Blacklock stride with the Catton legs, was an exceptional horse. Two miles in less than three minutes and a half is never done now; whilst four miles is never done at all. The figure cut by Stockwell, Kingston, and Teddington, all three first-class racers, as racers go, when they pretended to run against each other for the Whip, can hardly be forgotten by any one fond of horses, who is able to look back for thirty years.

The causes of this degeneracy are not far to seek. It is not only that two-year-olds are shattered and destroyed before they reach mature life, but that the desire to win two-year-old races leads men to choose the wrong kind of stud-horse for their breeding establishments. The unsound flyer is resorted to, rather than a more perfect animal who may not be so fast over five furlongs, because he is more likely to put into your pocket the Champagne Stakes, or the Middle Park Plate. Speed—speed—speed—for the Jockey Club and its adherents, occupies the place of Demosthenes' action—action*—action—in oratory. The first beginnings, or threatenings rather, of this evil habit date a good way back—from the time, indeed, when three-year-old colts became the most important members of the stud in place of older horses, but the mischief then was partial only, and not irreparable. We might think it of doubtful advantage to pick out Selim and Rubens, rather than Quiz, as the fashionable representatives of the Woodpecker line; but, still, Selim and Rubens were fine horses, and there was plenty of stoutness and soundness to be found by those who elected to hunt about for them. Now, however, Diogenes may well look about with his lantern for an honest horse, as he looked of old for an honest man. As we come near our own time, Velocipede and Voltaire are the only scions of Blacklock really followed—wonderful gallopers both—but infirm from the beginning. Whilst Malek† Laurel, Brownlock, either go abroad, or are left unnoticed in a corner; Rowton, again, the gamest horse I ever saw run, is pounced upon by the Americans; Chateau Margaux, Longwaist, Granby, all belonging to the old school, found no patrons; Reveller also, and Fleur-de-lis, the best male and female representatives of the enduring Matchem line, go abroad, or otherwise disappear; whilst Prince Charlie is left to roar in luxury at home. Horses even more faulty than he become the popular favourites, whilst, as to our finest mares, they keep reminding us of their existence in the shapes of Gladiateur and Rayon d'Or. And these reminders, I fear, will increase in number till the mischief is past mending.

The remedies are simple enough, if only there were a chance of getting them adopted. The one true remedy is that men of high rank and large fortunes should cease to be racing tradesmen, and, reverting to the practice of their ancestors, should breed in the hope of rearing the finest horses, and not merely with a view to grasp the largest stakes. For the Duke of Devonshire, who owned Flying Childers, for the Duke of Rutland, who bred Bonny Black, and others like them, the race was mainly valued as a test of merit. They had their faults, I dare say; but, on the Turf, it was the victory, not the money prizes, that they coveted. Let their example, then, be imitated; nay, even supposing it desirable that an ordinary stud should still be maintained, a certain number of the foals each year, bred carefully for higher ends, might be kept apart, allowed to develop themselves, and brought out at six or seven years old, to run matches against one another, or contest the Alexandra Plate, &c., without having been first ruined in colthood. I should have thought that persons might be found to regard such experiments as more interesting than to cultivate the herd-book, and exhibit short-horns—clumsy, characterless brutes—that give neither good beef, like the Scotch, nor good milk, like the Alderney, but possess only the ignominious privilege of fattening easily in early youth, like the Tichborne claimant.

Another remedy, or rather palliative, is of a different kind. I pointed out to Mr. Gladstone some years ago that the Queen's Plates were perfectly useless in effecting what they were intended to effect, and that their conditions should be altered. Since then a step in the right direction has been taken, but it does not go far enough. The fact, however, of such a change having been acquiesced in, renders further improvements easier. According to the proposed scheme there should be three Queen's Plates of £1,000 apiece, and three only, *for English horses alone* (it is not our business to help on the studs of Germany and France); one of these plates—a two-mile race—should be for four-year-old colts, carrying a certain specified weight; the other two, as arranged, for older horses and a longer distance. But in order to secure the required object, it should be enacted that, unless each race is completed within a given time, half the money is to be retained, and used to increase the same plate for the following year. Thus, unless the two-mile race is finished off under 3 m. and 30 s., the three-miles under 5 m. 15 s., and the Beacon Course under 8 m., any horse winning, but not fulfilling these conditions, will have to leave £500 behind him for some stouter animal hereafter. By this method we should have a good chance of gradually accumulating large stakes, and getting the right sort of horse to compete for them. If, when the sum has mounted to £7,000 or £8,000, Mr. Blunt can carry it off with one of his enlarged and developed Arabians, so much the better, though I own I should like to see a Barb "drinker of the wind," developed in a like degree, entered against him. Few things would give me, in my old age, a keener pleasure of its kind, than to hear at the close of a gallantly contested four-mile struggle—contested according to the traditional pace of Matchem or Flying Childers—the shouts (and if there is to be a real shout we must have the race in Yorkshire) of "Maharbal wins!"

One word about the portraits of celebrated horses, which, if we examine and compare with one another, may help us to institute a comparison between the past and the present; and I have no more to say. These portraits differ much in character; but I think that great allowance must be made for the varying skill of the artists: the famous Eleanor, for instance, disappoints me, but I should doubt much whether that is her fault; somebody else may have been the poor creature, and not Elenor.‡ To begin at the beginning, Childers, as might be expected from my Cantley legend, is neither a very tall nor a bulky horse, but every inch of him looks thorough-bred, and, to adopt old Stephen Davis's account of a renowned stroke oar at Oxford, "He is all brass wire." Of Eclipse I have seen four sketches; of these I need particularly mention only two—one in Hamilton Smith's book, where he is standing by himself without saddle or bridle, and reminding me somewhat of Stockwell, but that Stockwell was coarser and less blood-like; and another, in which he is represented at the fullest of all possible gallops—his style of going with his head low is that of a greyhound, and you at once feel disposed to accept M. de St. Bel's statement that he could cover twenty-five feet in his stride. Hambletonion is odd-looking, with many excellent points, but not particularly handsome; his head and neck being high in air after the manner of a giraffe. Diamond, though smaller, as we know, is very compact, strong, and effective. Sir Peter Teazle looks like carrying sixteen stone to hounds, with mighty arms recalling those of the Flying Dutchman; but his power does not interfere with his quality, which is first-class. Highflyer and Beningbrough, especially the latter, belong to the very noblest type of race-horses. If anybody can look at them and retain his confidence in our modern superiority, he and I see with different eyes.

There is still one more of the great departed to whom I would call particular attention—Dorimant, by Otho (dam, by Babraham, of the Godolphin Arabian line); he was the best, or nearly the best, racer of his day; better than Shark, or Potatoes, or Dictator, and capable, I think, of disputing the primacy with Highflyer. Highflyer, no doubt, beat him the only time they met; but it was Dorimant's last appearance in public after a career that had lasted much longer, and been filled up with much harder work, than that of his unconquerable antagonist. His pedigree, moreover, is a singularly interesting one, and the cross ought to have been of great value among our somewhat restricted and continually narrowing alliances. He came down from the Darley Arabian through a separate and somewhat peculiar line of ancestors—a line apart from the Childerses altogether. His failure to influence our blood stock permanently I have always deeply regretted; he was the sire of several good horses, but his owner, Lord Ossory, seems to have kept him entirely for his own stud; his opportunities, therefore, of making a lasting impression were few, and the family has died out. His portrait represents, I think, absolutely the most powerful blood horse I have ever seen, and he is galloping seemingly with great resolution. I should not say, judging from his appearance, that speed had been his forte; but if the late Daniel Lambert had wanted a hunter, there was the horse for him. Oddly enough, of all the portraits I have looked up, the eminent, or rather pre-eminent Waxy presents the meanest figure. I should have pronounced him, if he had been shown to me without a name, to be a cleverish cover-hack; but again it is impossible to decide whether he has been fairly treated by the artist.

I may say, in concluion, that if any Crœsus at the Antipodes were anxious to try a new and interesting experiment, there are the zebras ready to his hand; the Congo daw, or *Hippotigris antiquorum*, possesses, as far as I can judge, the raw materials of a racer in a far higher degree than any of the true wild horses. The quagga, again, possesses more strength, and I dare say there are a dozen other varieties scattered over the vast African continent, with special gifts and energies, valuable for future combinations.—*Fortnightly Review.*

FRANCIS H. DOYLE.

* I think, properly understood, that Demosthenes's formula might still be the better one of the two even at New-market.

† Malek was own brother to Velocipede, and, though by no means his equal as a runner, much sounder and more powerful. Even in point of racing he might, I think, have come nearer to him if he had been only moderately well trained, but he sort of management the had to encounter at the hands of his owner—an easy-going and some-what indifferent old squire—may be judged of from the following anecdote:—Just before the St Leger of 1827 his jockey was galloping him up and down before the Stand somewhat freely to exhibit his form and his graces. "Really," said one eager voice, "that is a very fine horse of Sir William's, and very fine action too." "True," replied his more experienced companion, "he is a verp fine horse and he has very fine action; but it is a pity, isn't it that they should have put off beginning to train him till now?"

‡ I have seen another portrait of her since in her own home at Barton, which is much more racing-like.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, May 25.

I JUST jot down opinions and deductions that may give some new light by which to study the Tunisian difficulty. It has been a great surprise to me to find the strong conviction that exists among all Arabs leading an Arab's life that England must interfere in their favour. Even the signing of the treaty of 12th May by the Bey has not done away with this feeling. The England these people rely on is not the one you and I live in, but the England of Wellington and Nelson, the enemy of France, the most powerful of all Powers, always ready to strike a blow for a weaker friend; a nation that never lies. It is foolish, I own, but many a time lately my heart has been stirred by appeals and arguments based on the above estimate of English character, and I've not had the courage to try to convince the poor fellows of the very small chance of interference by our Government in their behalf. It is equally out of the question to tell them that under the new order of things there will be no more extortion, no more grinding down the needy; that bribery will cease; that the same law will govern rich and poor alike; that good roads will pass their tents, fresh markets grow up for their crops and herds; that railways, telegraphs, and ships all mean greater comfort, greater riches to each of them. "We don't want these things, we had sooner be as we are. If England would send troops here we would welcome them; we will willingly be servants of the English. Let her take our lands."

I hear a Frenchman and an Englishman on the same subject. Says the Englishman, "It's all very well your preaching the benefits of civilization, but the people don't want to be civilized. If I am a sweep and like to be black, of course it may be bad taste, but you have no right to wash me." "No," rejoins the Frenchman, "but we wait till we get our sweep in prison, and then we have the right, and we mean to wash him clean;" and away goes our Gallic friend with a jerk of his thumb towards the 5,000 men camped close to the Bardo, who virtually make the Bey a prisoner in his own palace. The Italian then cuts in with, "The port of Bizerta in French hands is a standing menance to Italy and Malta." You mildly hint he may be right about Italy, but that the English navy is sufficient to protect English interests. Let the French have twenty ports. Again the Frenchman has his argument, quite startling in its pure brigandage. "England covets Egypt; our taking Tunis, as we assuredly will, gives her the excuse, before wanting. Let England buy out French interests in Egypt, leave us alone in Tunis, and she has our support." Mixed with these views, each of them amplified by details with as little reason in them as their main facts, are biographies of everyone in Tunis who has taken part in political life. It is almost unnecessary to state that the private history of each man or woman, as related by his or her political opponent, leaves no detail of falsehood or infamy that could make the person spoken of a greater pariah. Hatred, malice, and uncharitableness, words that in innocence one has understood to mean a good deal, are mere children's speech when put side by side with the violence of expression that attributes everything bad to all who disagree with the speaker. I do not for a moment say that all who move in politics here are bad—far from it; but I do say that the rottenness of public life in Tunis far exceeds anything imagined in Western life. With pleasure I leave the unsavory subject to treat of the Khroumirs

At present there is an extremely comic side to the question, which the French evidently appreciate, by the touchy way they receive comment on it. As French troops landed months ago, each regiment on debarkation bewailed its luck that it surely must be too late to find a Khroumir still living. We have it on Mr. Perkin's authority that on 26th April he saw some 3,000 Khroumirs, who attacked a colnmn of French when separated by a hill from another French force of about the same strength. The column attacked retired, and the two French sections joined. We know this occurred about 15 kilometres eastward of Rhoumel Souk. We know also that to-day, a month later, the French occupy much the same position here. We know that Vicendon's column went to Abdullah Boo Jumel certain of a fight; and again the comic element steps in, and there were no Khroumirs. Since then the western side of the Khroumir country and hill tribes have been gradually encircled, until to-day, 40,000 men complete the girdle that is to strangle this extraordinary people who cannot be found. Is it likely, I ask, that a nation so open to ridicule as the French will now hold their hand? Facts point also towards a further advance, inasmuch as reconnaissances are being made. The adroitness, finesse, and celerity with which the French *coup* here was accomplished has made distrust the natural condition of one's mind. Approach all measures relative to Tunis with extreme caution! is now the watchword. The chastisement of the Khroumirs, the benefit of the downtrodden people, the protection of the Algerian frontier, are all so many bits of base coin put down to cheat honest men and to take the eyes of Europe away from a sink of iniquity, financial and moral, which is the cause of the Tunis difficulty. Putting aside the large Maltese, Italian, and French populations who are governed by their own laws, here as in all Oriental States, are two distinct classes—those who govern; those who are governed. As in Turkey, the upper classes live by grinding down the poor. Every one in power, from the governor of a province down to the village policeman, must eat as he expresses it—must get a livelihood by bribery and unjust extortion, as we should phrase it. Every business transaction is attended by paying black mail. A man buys a horse. He must be rich to be able to do so, therefore there is something to be given to the official cognisant of the transaction. A man sells a cow. He has received a good price, the better therefore can he be generous to the big man in his little world. Thus the Arab's world wags. Corruption and bribery are carried into his life so intimately as to become merely customary dues.—*Daily News' Correspondent.*

MURDER OF A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN TUNIS.

OUR Paris Correspondent telegraphs:

M. Seguin, one of the *Telegraphe* correspondents in Tunis, was murdered at noon on Sunday, as he was leaving Beja, by a deserter from the 2nd Regiment of Algerian Rifles. The assassin, who was of Moorish extraction, repeatedly stabbed his victim, who died soon after in terrible agony. There seems to have been no reason for the crime, as M. Seguin was a mild and inoffensive man and totally unknown to his assailant.

General Forgemol telegrahps to the War Office:

Beja, May 29.—M. Seguin, correspondent of the *Telegraphe* newspaper, was stabbed several times at noon, as he was about to proceed from Beja to the station, by a fanatical native, a Moor, who after entering the 2nd Regiment of Algerian Rifles seven months ago deserted about six weeks since at the moment when his regiment arrived at the frontier. We have little hope of saving M. Seguin. The murderer, arrested by a Hussar of the 11th Regiment, has been recognised by the men of his corps, who have said that he was considered n his company as one of the worst-tempered. The man belongs to a tribe of the Cherfaas. Several other natives have been arrested, and it is supposed that there are other deserters among them.

On the following day General Forgemol sent another despatch to the War Office, which runs thus:

The deserter who murdered M. Seguin is about to be tried by court-martial. M. Seguin has just expired.

A second correspondent of the *Telegraphe* wrote on the 29th:

I am leaving Tunis to fetch Seguin, who has been dangerously wounded. This morning, after breakfasting at an inn at Beja, he left the town at noon for the camp. About fifty yards from the gate of Beja a man quitting a group of Arabs struck him on the head with a large stone, and when he was on the ground plunged his knife several times into his body. There are eight horrible wounds. The doctors hope, however, to save our poor friend. The assassin has been arrested. He was covered with blood. I shall bring Seguin back with me to Tunis.

Yesterday the same correspondent wired to the *Telegraphe*:

Seguin died this morning at Beja. I could not move him. He suffered much, but bore his agony with admirable courage. You know our friend's *sang froid* and quite firmness. He was sorry to die, but never lost his stoical energy. Seguin was very pleasant in his manner, nor was there anything provoking about him.

Later, the same writer telegraphed from Tunis:

I have returned from Beja. Seguin's corpse will arrive here to-day at noon. The funeral will be at five, and very imposing. The whole French colony will attend it.

Another account received here says:

M. Seguin has just fallen a victim to Mohammedan fanaticism. He arrived at Beja on Sunday morning, after having followed the Logerot column for some time. He had spent the day with M. Renouard, of the *Illustration*, and intended leaving that very evening for Tunis. While awaiting the arrival of the carriage that was to take him to the Beja station he wished to walk a little outside the town. When only fifty yards from the gate he was suddenly attacked by Arabs, who rushed upon him, and stabbed him, eight times in the abdomen. The wounded man was brought back to the camp on a stretcher, and on the way he freely spat blood. Dr. Servel, with whom he had gone to Beja, accompanied the bearers. An hour after the crime M. Seguin himself related how it had happened, adding, "I am about to die. Look after my affairs." "I am suffering dreadfully," he repeated from time to time. M. Seguin displayed extraordinary courage during the operation which was necessary, and did not lose consciousness one moment. The murderers have been arrested. They are deserters from the 2nd Rifles at Oran. As they were returning to Beja one of the prisoners, who tried to escape, was fired at. The fugitive was not touched, but he was immediately recaptured by an officer of Zouaves. The murderers have been confronted with their victim. They are greatly excited, boldly confess their crime, and manifest their hatred of the French. There have been five arrests.

I may add that M. Seguin was well known here as an admirable war correspondent. Only a short time ago he published a remarkable work entitled "La Prochaine Guerre."—*Daily Telegraph.*

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE county cricket matches played at home the week before the mail left have been singularly one-sided, as these matches were finished on the same day when the victors in each case won with an innings to spare. The most important match of the three was that between Yorkshire and Middlesex, which resulted in favour of the county of Broadacres by an innings and nine runs, although the Tykes only scored 198 in their first essay, of which Emmett made 89, not out. None of the cockneys, however, could make any stand against the bowlings of Peate, Hill, Bates, and Emmett. Thanks to a gigantic innings of 188 by that sterling cricketer, Mr. Hornby, Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire with an innings and 125 runs to spare. As might have been expected, Sussex has been easily defeated by Notts, who won with an innings and 69 runs to spare. It is doubtful, however, if the Notts men will win any more matches this season, unless the dissension between some of the leading players and the cricket committee be healed up, as the following professionals, A. Shaw, Morley, Barnes, Selby, Shrewsberry, Flowers, and Scotton refused to play against Lancashire unless they were all engaged to play for the season. The committee offered to engage the first five, but not the other two, as they have not been playing in good form lately. So far we have only heard the committee's side of the question, but if what they say is correct, the seven professionals will probably find themselves in the wrong box, as cricket can easily do without them, whereas they cannot do without cricket. Shaw has borne such an excellent character hitherto that we do not like to judge the case before hearing his version of the facts. The following teams have been selected to play in the match Over Thirty v. Under Thirty at Lord's on Whit Monday and following days for the benefit of Farrands:—

Over Thirty: Messrs. A. N. Hornby, W. G. Grace, C. E. Green, and I. D. Walker, A. Shaw, F. Morley, R. G. Barlow, F. Wild, T. Emmett, E. Lockwood, and J. Selby.

Under Thirty: Hon. A. Lyttelton, Messrs. A. G. Steele, A. W. Ridley, A. P. Lucas, T. S. Pearson, G. F. Vernon, J. Shuter, W. Barnes, G. Ulyett, W. Bates, and E. Peate.

M. C. C. have beaten Yorkshire by eight wickets, the scoring on both sides being small, the highest contributions being 43 (not out) by Mr. J. Shuter and 43 by Mr. A. W. Hornby.

A match between the Gentlemen of England and Cambridge was productive of some very tall scoring, three batsmen topping the century. The England team went in first and ran up 352, of which Mr. A. P. Lucas contributed 142. For the Cantabs Mr. J. E. T. Studd scored 154, and his brother Mr. C. T. Studd 113, the match finally ending in a draw in favour of the Cantabs. Seven of the England team were old Cantabs.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

IT is singular that in a country so fond of games as England, there has been since Strutt no really good history of our favourite pastimes. Even cricket has not had the learning and perseverance devoted to its records which Mr. Julian Marshall has given to fennis. Golf has only received detached tributes in prose and verse, like those edited by Mr. Nelson. Perhaps the future historian of cricket is even now wakening to a consciousness of his mission in the land of Spofforth, where the game appears to flourish even more than in England. If we may judge from a casual remark in Mr. Dawson's recently published *Australian Aborigines* (Melbourne: Robertson), success in football is even thought to qualify a man for a seat in the Colonial Legislature. And yet we have no history of football, a theme which may be recommended to Mr. Thomas Hughes, whose *Tom Brown* was an "epoch-making" work in the propaganda of the game. Meanwhile Mr. Macgregor has published a gossiping and readable little book on games (*Pastimes and Players*: Chatto and Windus) which we propose to use as, to be candid, an excuse for talking "shop" about British amusements.

Mr. Macgregor naturally and properly begins with cricket. He is doubtless correct in thinking that many and even heathen peoples have had the scattered elements of cricket, just as the lowest savages possess in their scattered superstitions the small change of religion. Nausicaa's game of ball, in the Odyssey, is taken by Chapman to have been "stool-ball," and stool-ball is a kind of cricket suited to girls, much a "squash racquets" is a form of racquets which may be played by ladies. All games in which runs are made off bowling are of the nature of cricket, whether the ball be thrown at the runner, as in rounders, or at the wicket. Yet base-ball, so popular in America, is only a second-rate development of germs which have grown up on English soil into the perfect and typical form of cricket. Mr. Macgregor is inclined to go back to 1,300 A.D., and to the "wardrobe account" of Edward I. for the game of "creag," in which the Prince, afterwards Edward II., was an adept. He says there is no other game "to which the name 'creag' can apply;" but it has *diablement change en route*, as the French philologist observed if it has become "cricket." Besides we know nothing of the rules of creag. We might as well go back to mythical ages, when Gargantua played *La Crosse*, which the English translator calls "cricket." In a MS. of 1346, "The Romance of the Good King Alexander" "we have a batsman, a bowler, and four fielders, who are all monks." The bat is slightly curved, as it was till the end of the last century, and must have been adapted for slogging in the fearless old fashion. There are no stumps; but even in the picture exhibited lately at Burlington House only two stumps were used, and these very low and wide apart. Bowling must chiefly have been full-pitched, for a good length-ball would have risen above the bail. We see no resemblance between the game of "cat and dog" played by "Donald Macdonald, the Highland rogue," and cricket, "Cat and dog," or at all events "cat," was the game which Bunyan was busy with at the moment of his conversion. The earliest discovered mention of cricket, by name, is in certain legal proceedings in 1593. John Parvish had enclosed a piece of common ground, on which *crickett* had long been played. In 1650 Bishop Ken "is found for the first time attempting to wield a cricket-bat" at Winchester. In the eighteenth century, in Walpole's time and Mann's, cricket became an instrument of gambling. Matches were made for 500*l.*, and, naturally, were often sold by the players. Bookmakers were as busy on cricket grounds as on races. Fortunately, though the Boat-race has got into the "books" of speculators, cricket has escaped from the taint of gambling. There are no quotations publicly made even on the University match, though we are advised that they will do wisely who accept five to two on Cambridge at the present moment. It does, indeed, seem scarcely possible that the three great brethren can go on averaging about a hundred runs an innings in every match. There must be a day when they are not on their day, and that day may shine on the Universities at Lord's. But this is a digression. The Court of King's Bench, in 1748, decided that cricket was "a very manly game, not bad in itself, but only in the ill use made of it by betting more than ten pounds on it." Therefore, there can be no harm in taking the odds in fivers. The original Lord, like most great men, was a Scotchman, and had apparently been "out" in the Forty-five. "Thomas Lord, a ground bowler of the White Conduit Club, had left Scotland on account of his Jacobite predilections." He flourished in London, and became the eponymous hero of Lord's, which originally occupied the site of Dorset Square. If M. Souvestre is right in thinking football a solar emblem, and that game a relic of sun-worship, there is no reason why some other inquirer should not see in Lord a solar hero. But just at present there seem to be some historical difficulties in the way of this explanation.

Cricket is apparently the only game in which Gentlemen heve fairly vanquished Players. In 1837 Players had such an advantage that they were invited to defend four stumps thirty-six inches by twelve, while the wickets of the Gentlemen were but twenty-seven by eight. Yet the Players won in an innings. Mr. W. G. Grace changed the fortune of the game, and probably, even without the Graces, an Eleven of amateurs could be brought together who would beat the professionals. The match dates from 1798. The most interesting Eton and Harrow match, historically, was that in which Byron and Shakespeare bowled for Harrow, but bowled in vain (1805). A writer in a contemporary quoted by Mr. Macgregor deduces from Byron's place in the Eleven and his doings as a bowler—"he clean bowled Kaye"—that he cannot have been so lame as Mr. Trelawney and others declare. And this old score seems good historical evidence. We do not know that any other poet has been very useful in the field. Shelley's athletic performances were confined to one fight with a smaller boy, in which the bard, though he began with a knock-down blow, and quoted Homer between the rounds, was ultimately defeated, and fled away, like Hector. Mr. Matthew Arnold admits that he feels all the emotions of a barbarian when he gets a gun or a fishing-rod into his hands. But Mr. Arnold's has never been the "song of willow." Among cricketing curiosities, Mr. Macgregor mentions the failure of the Second Royal Surrey Militia to get a single run in their first innings against Earl Winterton's club. "Fuller Pilch once bowled out eight of his antagonists for nothing." Mr. Fraser, playing for Merton against Trinity, once took seven wickets (one of which he broke) for 0. A singular thing happened last week in Scotland when the Edinburgh Academy was playing the Grange Club, and the school wicket-keeper stumped three men off three successive balls of Mr. Hay Brown. But the most decisive of bowling feats have been performed in the University match. No one has forgotten "Cobden's year," when Oxford had three runs to get, and Mr. Cobden bowled the three last wickets in three consecutive balls. Last year the first Cambridge bowler also took three wickets in the three first balls of an over; but the last man, escaping by a kind of miracle, revenged his companions by vigorous hitting. "Ridley's year" was even more remarkable than Cobden's, for the Cambridge man was a very fast bowler, whereas Mr. Ridley got his three wickets with slows. Mr. Macgregor speaks of the Parsee and Maori-players as examples of outlandish cricketers. The Murri play very well; and when Mr. Moseley tried to bribe them to leave the game, in the interests of science, and to shoot ornithorhynchuses, they scornfully refused his un-English bribes. It is a deeply affecting fact that the cannibals of the New Hebrides are cricketers. A club was formed by some English settlers in New Caledonia, but the distances were so long, and other circumstances so adverse, that the club fell into decay. The secretary therefore instructed some savage coolies on his estate, who took to the game with noble ardour. When they returned to their nameless island homes, he presented them with bats, wickets, and balls, and doubtless they are still batting and bowling, in the intervals of devouring missionaries and the crews of gunboats. It is greatly to be desired that the Aborigines Protection Society should sent some Surrey Colts and a number of copies of the M.C.C. rules to these interesting converts. Civilization might thus be introduced in its most radiant aspect, and we might have hopes of the future of a race which is at present rather "unspeakable."

Mr. Macgregor's remarks on the curiosities of football chiefly refer to Scott's great match between 'the Souters o' Selkirk" and Lord Home's retainers. Hundreds of men played in this Titanic match, which lasted for four or five hours, and was played all over the county. One horseman took part, and caught a Selkirk man, who had run about a mile and a half with the ball before he was collared. Mr. Macgregor wrote before some speculative person carried two teams of young women, in flannel trousers, all about the Border and the North of England. The young ladies, whose names were most romantic, were hooted and persecuted at Glasgow, and met with little sympathy in Edinburgh. They have also played at Preston. The performance is most unseemly, and the disgust which it has excited in the North proves that public taste still exists, though the popularity of burlesques and music-hall songs has long obscured the fact. The women, according to a critic, kicked the ball when it came in their way, but were quite incapable of playing together, and of generalship. But we do not need repulsive speculations like the "Ladies' foot-ball match" to prove that the character of woman is "individualistic," and that she is more capable of separate exertion than of united efforts. The advocates of Woman's Rights, who have been very busy this week, may take a different view of the matter, and will, perhaps, engage the "Ladies' Football Troupe" to give some of their edifying performances in London. The "Rational Dress Society" may also borrow hints from their costume.—*Saturday Review.*

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN PRIVATE.

THE late Mr. Adam was one of the most esteemed of politicians, and, above all, of partisans, because he was always—what few public men are ever—himself, and because that self was a generally likeable one. The present writer saw him accidentally on his first appearance in politics. He was a young man of twenty-seven or so, and a candidate—unsuccessful as it turned out—for the constituency of Kinross and Clackmannan, which he represented so long in Parliament; and it was in one of the villages of the latter county that this writer, then on a tour through Scotland, heard him address a little assemblage of farmers. Mr. Adam struck one as a singularly modest, gentle, and gentlemanly (above all Scotch-gentlemanly) young man. He was, although perfectly self-possessed, a poor speaker, not so much because he had not great elocutionary resources as because he was ardently conscious that he had little or nothing to say; but he had a kindly smile, and was manifestly popular among his neighbours and friends, who were then listening to his first oratorical efforts. Above all, he wore gaiters. As he was then he continued to the end—a gently smiling half military-looking country gentleman of the old school in gaiters, who did not say much, because he knew that, although a loyal Whig, he was that by accident of birth rather than by enthusiasm, and had, therefore, not very much of a stirring nature to say.

Mr. Adam owed his popularity and influence very largely to the fact that he was one of those politicians whom Mr. Trollope delights to draw. He belonged to the Plantagenet Palliser school of public men—differentiated by his Scotch blood, his want of a title and of a morbid conscience, and the presence of his gaiters. Lord Palmerston was his earlier and best beloved chief. Mr. Gladstone he served faithfully, not because he liked him, or the "fierce democracy" which constitutes the strength of "the people's William," but because attachment to his party had become a second nature with him, and he was true to his second nature as to his first. But all through his career, he was better when showing his earlier nature than his later. Successful as the last General Election showed him to be as a party organiser and wire puller, he was still more successful, and even from the political point of view more influential, as a diner-out. He was not a *bon vivant* or a table wit; but he loved society in moderation, and society universally liked him. He brought with him to the table all the amenity or sweet reasonableness of the well-bred squire, and those who were drawn to himself personally became indirectly converts to his party and its principles. His gentle likeability stood the Liberals in almost as good stead as the brilliant fascination of the late Lord Beaconsfield did the Tories. He resembled that eminent man in one thing at least, he was a good listener. It might be said of him, as of Byron's Don Juan, to whom in all essential respects he was as much opposed as he well could be—

"He, light and airy, stood on the alert,
And shone in the best part of the dialogue;
By humouring always what they might assert,
And listening to the topics most in vogue."

Mr. Adam was especially popular with young men. He liked their talk. He entered into their projects. He gave them advice, in the form, not of lectures, but simply as a record of his personal experiences—and that, and not Sir Wilfred Lawson's jocosity, is truly "gay wisdom."

Mr. Adam was not less popular among ladies. He paid them that deference which seems in days of earnestness and "caddishness" to have somewhat gone out of fashion. Known to be a devoted family man and pattern of domesticity, he seemed a perfect impersonation of Pope's "Gentle Love, that charms all womankind," and then he never paid them the dubious compliment of considering them incapable of being interested in politics and public life generally. Among Liberals, at least, Lord Granville alone could be supposed to be a rival of Mr. Adam for the suffrages of the ladies. And as he was in the drawing-rooms, so was he in the sanctuary of private life. He never pretended to promise great things in the way of help to friends, as he did not strain in anything he did; but whatever he promised he did. Although he was much pressed by vulgar importunity during his latter years as Whip, he was always affable and good tempered. Altogether, he will be long missed by the society he did so much to sweeten. He may not be the last of the Whigs, but he is almost the last—perhaps the last but one—of the old Whig gentlemen.—*Life.*

ECCENTRIC WILLS.

THE subject of will-making is one upon which a moralist may expend many sage reflections, and in the introduction the writer does not forget to preach a short sermon on "the most solemn act of our lives." No consciousness of this solemnity can have impressed the will-makers whose peculiarities are copiously illustrated in this collection. In some of these wills there seems a taint of insincerity, in some there are signs of egregious folly, in many there are indications of unseasonable humour; while others are marked by a vindictiveness often masked by the assumption of jocularity. Was it humorous eccentricity, or an irrepressible feeling of malice, which prompted the bequests of a certain Dr. Dunlop, who leaves a field to one sister, to console her for being married to a man she is obliged to henpeck;" a silver drinking-cup to another, "for reasons known to herself;" and a pipe to a brother-in-law, "out of gratitude that he married my sister Maggie, whom no man of taste would have taken?" In these bequests, humour and malice may have combined, but the latter is most evident, as it is also in the case of a German Professor, who left his property to a relative he disliked, "on the absolute condition that he should wear white-linen clothes at all seasons of the year."

The fifth Earl of Pembroke, who lived in the seventeeth century, is extremely satirical in his bequests. "I give *nothing*," he writes, "to Lord Saye; and I do make him this legacy willingly, because I know that he will faithfully distribute it unto the poor." To Cromwell, he bequeaths one of his words, "the which he must want, seeing that he hath never kept any of his own;" and to Thomas May, whose nose he broke at a masquerade, he leaves five shillings. "My intention," adds the Earl, "had been to give him more; but all who have seen his *History of the Parliament* will consider that even this sum is too large." Perhaps the most characteristic bequest in this will is the following:—Seeing that I did menace a certain Henry Mildmay, but did not thrash him, I do leave the sum of fifty pounds sterling to the lacquey that shall pay unto him my debt."

It is difficult to imagine a man deliberately writing a will which shall exhibit his own folly or make fools of his friends, and yet this has been done in numerous cases. In one instance, we read of a wealthy man leaving a son and daughter as his residuary legatees who, as his executors discovered, after much labour, never had an existence; in another case, an estate of some value was left to an eldest son, on condition that he shaved off his moustache, and never allowed it to grow again. A testator who once made a ridiculous bequest was cleverly outwitted. He had bequethed £2,000 to a friend, on condition that half that sum should be buried with him. A wag advised that a cheque for £1,000 drawn to order should be placed in the old gentleman's coffin, which was done accordingly.

Under the heading "Directions for Burial," several grotesque incidents are recorded. A Manchester lady bequeaths a surgeon £25,000, on condition that he shoul claim her body and embalm it, and "that he should once in every year look upon her face, two witnesses being present." A maiden lady of New York leaves her property for the purpose of building a church in that city, on condition "that her remains should be mixed up in the mortar used for fixing the first stone;" another lady, of an economical turn of mind, desires that if she should die away from Branksom, her remains, after being placed in a coffin, should be enclosed in a plain deal box, and conveyed by goods train to Pole. "Let no mention," she states, "be made of the contents, as the conveyance will not then be charged more for than an ordinary package." A French traveller, recently deceased, desired to be buried in a large leather trunk to which he was attached, as it "had gone round the world with him three times;" and an English clergyman and justice of the peace, who, at the age of eighty-three, had married a girl of thirteen, desired to be buried in an old chest he had selected for the purpose. Tastes differ in the matter of burial. One man wished to be interred with the bed on which he had been lying; another desired to be buried far from the haunts of men, where Nature may "smile upon his remains;" and a third bequeaths his corpse for dissection, after which it is to be put into a deal box and thrown into the Thames. One man does not wish to be buried at all, but gives his body to the Imperial Gas Company, to be consumed to ashes in one of their retorts, adding that should the superstition of the times prevent the fulfilment of his bequest, his executors may place his remains in St. John's Wood Cemetery, "to assist in poisoning the living in that neighbourhood." A person may approve himself of cremation, but it is a little hard when he requires his relatives to approve of it also. The body of Dr. Le Moyne was cremated last year at his express desire on Gallows Hill, Washington. He died very wealthy, and left his fortune to certain relatives, on condition that they should consent to the same process of destruction after death. Only two of them, it is said, have accepted the condition. An amusing story is told of a lady, a Roman Catholic, who, in her last illness, promised the priest to leave him a sum of money for charitable uses. When she was dying, she begged the priest to come nearer to the bedside, and gasped out, "Father—I've—given—you." "Stay," said the priest, anxious to have as many witnesses as possible to the expected statement, "I will call in the family," and opening the door, he beckoned them all in. "I've given you," reputed the old lady, with increasing difficulty, "given—you—a great deal of trouble." This incident may remind the reader of a passage in one of Lord Bolingbroke's letters, in which, writing to a friend, he says,—"I am very sorry my Lord Marlborough gives you so much trouble. It is the only thing he will give you." Cats, dogs, birds, and horses have been frequently remembered in wills. Lord Chesterfield left a sum for his cat, and Lord Eldon bequeathed £8 a year to his dog "Pincher"; a lady, possessed of more money than sense, left an annuity of two hundred guineas to her parrot; and a Frenchman made a horse his heir, but bequeathed the horse to his nephew.—*Spectator.*

RECENT MUSIC.

THE last of the lions expected this summer has arrived, and the musical season may now be considered at its height. The Rubinstein fever which prevailed four and five years ago has returned in its most virulent form, St. James's Hall being crowded yesterday afternoon with an assemblage to which an air of brilliancy was lent by the prevalence of light and elegant toilettes among the lady visitors, who as usual were in a large majority. The ordinary charges for admission to a pianoforte recital were doubled, and it is said that the sum taken amounted to £560. Similar records have reached us from Manchester, Glasgow, and other places where M. Rubinstein has recently played, and it appears likely that when he quits these shores he will take with him nearly £19,000 of English money. As the result of the unaided exertions of one man such a record is in all probability unprecedented. What, then, is the spell which this Russian *virtuoso* continues to cast over audiences in which fashion and culture are both largely represented, compelling the closely packed throngs to retain their seats for more than two hours? Liszt, Thalberg, and Paganini exercised a smilar fascination; but these men astounded their hearers by mere *tours de force*, chiefly in music composed by themselves with the view of displaying their extraordinary abilities, but utterly valueless as art work. M. Rubinstein, on the contrary—and to his praise be it spoken—contents himself for the most part with interpreting the best examples of the great masters, and his programmes might serve equally well for the recitals of Mr. Charles Halle or any other sound and solid professor of the art of pianism. Without doubt the solution to the query we have propounded lies in the intense individuality manifest in everything undertaken by M. Rubinstein. The purists may declare that the whole duty of the performer is to interpret faithfully the ideas of a composer as set before him in so many black and white marks of expression. But a musician is not, or should not be, a mere machine; and unless he has a strong personal feeling as to the meaning of the music he executes, the result must be dull and academic, correct, but formal and unsympathetic. Now, in the instance of M. Rubinstein, the most inattentive among the audience cannot fail to be impressed by the tremendous earnestness apparent in his rendering of every item in his programme, from a trifling mazurka of Chopin to the grandest sonata of Beethoven.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 3.

THE ART OF DRESS.

"THE art of dress," says a French writer, "renders a woman pretty, attractive, graceful, gay, and even witty. The woman who is only clothed, not dressed, is less than a woman. She is discontented, embarrassed, and ungraceful; but the woman who is well, fashionably, and artistically dressed has all her weapons at their best and brightest—beauty, grace, spirit and independence." Is it any wonder, then, that women devote time and thought to an art which gives them such pre-eminence? Man has given over to them the realm of beauty in every-day life, and women do well to reign bravely in their own special kingdom. A few years ago ladies left all the details of their dresses to their milliners, and very often even the choice of the material depended on her dictation, but nowadays ladies think for themselves. The result is a delightful escape from monotony, and an occasional artistic completeness which was rarely realised under the former *régime*.

The Princess of Wales has wielded enormous influence over the fashions in this country. Her own attire is directed by her individual taste, which is perfect. The perception of the artistic in form and colour is shown in every detail of the costume of Her Royal Highness and her daughters. The consequence is that, together or separate, they present a picture that is as harmonious in general effect as it is complete in every detail.

The dresses worn by the Princess on State occasions are rather poetic compositions of colour and texture than mere garments. Take, for instance, that worn at the State ball last week, an occasion on which the Princess began to lighten the mourning she has continued to wear since her return from Russia. The dress was of pearl-grey satin, with rich embroideries of pearls and silver. Large clusters of silver daisies, with leaves made of pearls, looped back the coluds of silver tulle with which much of the dress was covered. The low bodice was pointed behind and before, the stomacher being richly embroidered with silver and pearls. Could anything be lovelier? Such a dress makes one almost wish that an edict might be sent forth for the banishment of garish reds and gaudy greens.

Pearl embroidery is now very largely used on wedding and on evening dresses. The effect is beautiful on white, grey, and pale-tinted satins. A dress worn at a dance recently consisted of a gathered underskirt of white satin trimmed with lace, and an overdress of white brocaded satin thickly embroidered with pearls down the front and round the edges. The folds were festooned by handsome pearl passementerie with long tasselled ends. The front of the bodice was thickly sown with pearls and trimmed round the outlines with leaves of the Virginia creeper and rich fringes of pearls. Pearls for evening wear take a similar place to that occupied by steel for morning dresses.

Terra-cotta in the paler tints is more universally fashionable than ever. It is worn in the evening as well as for walking and driving. One worn at the Royal ball was of terra-cotta satin with scarves of old gold and much gold embroidery. Black and white dresses are very much seen in the evening, as well as plain white and plain black. Flowers are not so much used as trimmings as they were last year, and very few natural blossoms are seen. Lace is used in enormous quantities. White dresses are made of lace flounces, sewed upon white or coloured silk or satin. The bodice is also made of lace over silk or satin. In some cases there is a plastron consisting of tiny lace frills, the rest of the bodice consisting of silk or satin, the basque edged with lace, and as a rule embroidered with pearls.

These lovely dresses have an airy effect which is quite unattainable in any other fabric. Tulle and crepe cannot approach lace in this respect, and are by no means so becoming.

White brocaded satin is frequently worn over plain white satin as bodice and tunic. When this is so, the edges are almost invariably thickly embroidered with pearls and edged with lace, Mechlin or Alencon. Of vivid colours yellow of a very brilliant tint is much used. A lovely dress of this bright colour was worn at a large dance. The trimming consisted of large velvet vine leaves, the vening of which was done in gold, and the stems in brown cheniile. The leaves were in every possible tint in which ivy is ever seen—green, brown, yellow and red, and the effect was beautiful. A small trail of variegated ivy was worn in the hair, the leaves pinned flat among the curls above the brow. Another dress of the same yellow was combined with brown brocaded velvet, with most excellent effect. Another dress of yellow with maroon broche was worn under a bodice and train of plain maroon velvet. The train was held back from the petticoat by large yellow sunflowers. Pale pink is still a favourite tint for evening wear, but it is now nearly always covered with white lace. In fact, lace is worn on everything. Those who do not possess stores of old buy quantities of new. It is on dresses, mantles, bonnets, parasols, and loose bag pockets. Black foulard petticoats are often trimmed with plain rows of white lace, laid on flat. Mauve silk and satin, softened by white lace, proves very becoming for dinner and evening wear. One of satin in this colour had the petticoat covered with lace, and a bodice and train of dark plum-coloured velvet, the front edges of which were trimmed with shell-like flutings of white lace. A garland of wild pansies, yellow and pale lilac, was worn in the hair, fastened by diamond clasps. A pale green satin was also covered with white lace and was lavishly trimmed with yellow and damask roses disposed in large, liberal bunches. Another pretty evening dress consisted of a petticoat of pale pink tulle with trails of apple-blossom, bodice and train being of dark brown velvet.

Feathers are used as a trimming for ball dresses. The tips are arranged in various forms, and are fastened down with bands of embroidery. Tulle is much in favour again for evening wear.

Ball bouquets are again most inconveniently large. Now that pockets are swung on the arm by means of dainty ribbons, the handkerchief has a permanent home of its own, but the fan and bouquet are transferred from partner to partner throughout the evening, and experience many vicissitudes in their course. Dresses for dancing are extеremely short and very tight. Nondancers wear trains much stiffened out with crinoline and *balayeuse* at the back. The sides of the dresses still cling closely to the figure, but the backs are very much puffed out an alarming fact to haters of crinoline. Will the unnatural protuberance spread, or will it die away?

Dancing-shoes are as high-heeled as ever. They are made very low, with bars across the instep. These bars are much embroidered with beads, and show the embroidered stockings through the spaces. Gloves are long, and bracelets numerous. Artificial flowers are worn in the hair which is arranged in puffs in the Pompadour style. Englishwomen are getting tired of the travesty of the classic style of headgear that has prevailed so long. The small knot looks very well on a beautiful head, but these are in a minority. The English feminine head is frequently too small, and needs an abundant display of well-dressed hair to redeem it from insignificance and add dignity to its proportion. This fashion is about to do for us. Let us hope that she will not now rush into the other extreme, and give us the terrible chignon.—*Life.*

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"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
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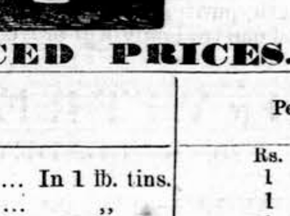
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WE have just received a **fresh Consignment** of this Season's Choicest Teas, from this **Celebrated Garden**, which in quality is superior to last year's outturn, and stand unsurpassed for their **purity, strength, flavour,** and **moderation** of **Prices,** and can also as such be compared to any Teas in India.



TRADE MARK.

REDUCED PRICES.

NAMES OF TEAS. In Monsoon Packets.		Per lb. Rs.	Per lb. a.	From 15 lbs. and Upwards. Rs.	From 15 lbs. and Upwards. a.
*Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	In 1 lb. tins.	1	12	1	10
*Combination Tea ...	"	1	8	1	6
*Orange Pekoe, unsorted ...	"	1	8	1	6
*Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	"	1	8	1	6
*Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	"	1	6	1	4
*Souchong, Extra Fine ...	"	1	4	1	2
Eureka Mixture ...	"	1	4	......	
Imperial Family Mixture ...	"	1	0	5 % Discount.	
Fragrant Congou ...	"	0	14	5 % Discount.	
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* Wholesale in tin-lined chests of 50 lbs., 3 annas less per lb., on Prices in 1st Column.

CAUTION.—To prevent **fraud** by servants (such as re-filling boxes with adulterated **Bazaar** Teas, &c.), please **destroy** the labels over the boxes None genuine without our "Trade Mark" on both sides.

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AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles*. We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH with keyless action and of excellent construction.

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	Silver.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
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Crystal Face	„ 40 to „ 80	„ 70 to „ 320	„ 60 to „ 150	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German Silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are guaranteed for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

Repairs of Watches and Clocks by the most efficient European Workmen within the shortest possible time.

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Ditto ditto best quality, 5¼ in. high .....Rs. 70 to Rs. 100

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We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

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* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
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Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
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Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

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Electro-plated Taps to suit Rs. 4 each.

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Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls, or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estèphe „ „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

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KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	From 20 lbs. and Upwards Rs. a. p.
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0
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Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0

All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as **Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,** and can specially be recommended by us as completely **free from adulteration.** The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the **finest** of Teas, and stands **unrivalled** for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

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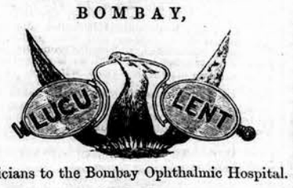
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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,079—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

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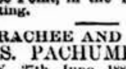
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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrien, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES 803, Tons, on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

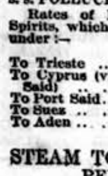
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Charge for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. MARS	G. B. Verona	1,747	400	25th June.
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,012	280	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Sturt, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

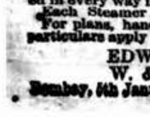
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
City of Baltimore	J. Vernil	2,300	300	13th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th June
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

S. S. ARMENIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

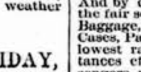
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK TIMBER.

THE Agent will receive Tenders at his office up to noon on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881, for the supply of 500 Tons MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

Tenders (which should be accompanied by specifications of shipments) must state the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, the percentage of rejections allowed on each specification, and the time within which delivery will be made.

W. H. HUSSEY,
For Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 18th June, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 noon on the 21st July, 1881, for the sale of—

20,000 yards of white serge, 47 inches wide
5,000 do. do. 36 do.
5,000 do. yellow 36 do.

Each Tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees 1,000, and to be noted "Tender for the Purchase of Serge."

H. H. PENGREE, Lieut., R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,

ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.

Rates for 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any address in India by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with order—

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	5	7	10	14	20	27
Pekoe do. do.	5	6	10	12	20	22
Favourite Blend	5	5-8	10	11	20	20
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	5	4-8	10	9	20	16
Broken Tea do.	5	4	10	8	20	14

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadulterated, and to have been made with every care under skilled European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly recommend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be satisfied, for I know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V. (B. C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV. (B.C.) of 1880, amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1881.

Issue of Rs. Ten Lakhs 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of thirty years.

TENDERS are invited for Ten Lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C.) of 1881, to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 13th July 1881, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 29th day of June, 1881, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.—Dated 2nd June, 1881.

G. H. SIMMONS, Secretary.
Port Commissioner's Office.

FORM OF TENDER.

Calcutta Port Trust 4½ per cent. Loan of 1881.

To the Secretary, PORT COMMISSIONERS.

I beg to apply for ________________
debentures of Rs. ________________

each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated June 2nd 1881, and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs. ________________

being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 13th of July 1881. The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs. ________ per cent. or Rs. ________ for each debenture.

Yours, &c.,
Name ________________
Dated ________ 1881, Address ________________

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE has the honour to announce that he will give an entertainment at the abovenamed Theatre this day,

SATURDAY, 25th JUNE,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
MAJOR COWPER,
CAPTAIN MELLISS,
MR. BARBER,
H. M. 4th (King's Own, Royal) Regt.,
MR. PENROSE,
H. M. 4th (King's Own, Royal) Regt.,
MR. REID
(Bombay Cavalry),
MR. A. EASTON,
and
MR. KER.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel Stokes,
THE BAND
of H. M. 4th (King's Own Royal) Regiment
will perform during the evening.
The performance will begin at 9 precisely.

OVERTURE .... "Rosa Monde." .... Schubert
BAND H. M. 4th REGIMENT.

At 9-10 p. m.
THE ORIGINAL FARCE IN ONE ACT
BY JOHN MADDISON MORTON,
Entitled
THE STEEPLECHASE.

Characters:

Mr. Tittums .... Captain Melliss.
Alderman Slowcoach .... Mr. Geo. Norville.
Doctor Clipper .... Mr. Barber.
Buzzard (Sheriff's Officer) .... Mr. Reid.
Thomas .... Mr. Hanning.
Cummings .... Mr. Devon.
Jockeys, Grooms, Stablemen, &c.
Mrs. Tittums .... Mrs. Norville.
Mrs. Clipper .... Miss Violet Vivian.

Scene—Southampton.

After which there will be
A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Operatic Selection.. "The Pirates of Penzance" .. Sullivan.
Band of H. M. 4th (King's Own Royal) Regiment.
Under the direction of Mr. Curry.
Ballad .... "Good bye, Sweetheart" .... Hatton.
Mr. Geo. Norville.
Ballad .... "The first love" ....
Miss VIOLET VIVIAN.
Vocal Waltz .... By the Band of the 4th Regiment.
Song .... "Home of my heart" .... Wallace.
Mr. Geo. Norville.
Grand March .... "Silver Trumpets" ....
Duet .... "The sailor sighs" .... Balfe.
BAND H. M. S. 4th.
MR. CARR AND MR. PENROSE.
Waltz .... "Chantilly" .... Waldenteufel
Band 4th (King's Own Royal) Regiment.

The performance will conclude with a farce by
Charles Dance,
KILL OR CURE.

Mr. Brown (a Sporting Publican) .... Major Cowper.
Mr. Mildman (a Commercial Traveller) .. Mr. Hanning.
John (an Ostler) .... Mr. Geo. Norville
An Apothecary .... Mr. Devon.
Mrs. Brown (Landlady of the "Angel") .. Mrs. Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes .... Rs. 16 & Rs. 32
Orchestra Stalls .... „ 4
Stalls .... „ 3
Pit .... „ 2
Back Seats .... Ans. 8

Door open at 8-30. Performance begin at 9 precisely.
Box plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Note.—The Refreshment Rooms will be open under the management of Mr. W. B. GREEN, of the Apollo Bunder. None but Wines and Liquors of the choicest quality supplied.

N. I. R. A.—NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Major HILL, D. A. A. Genl. for Musketry, Meerut, has taken over the HONORARY SECRETARYSHIP of the NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION, and all communications should be addressed to him to Meerut.

The report for 1880-81 is now completed, and shall be distributed to the members in a few days.

Subscribers are reminded that their subscriptions (Rs. 12) for 1881 are now due, and should be remitted to Major Hill as soon as possible.

J. B. HAMILTON, (Retiring) Honorary Secretary.
Naini Tal, 20th June, 1881.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball, Golf, Quoits, Racket and Gnneral Gymkhana Kit.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a DOG-CART and GALLOWAY with harness complete. Address "A. B.," care of this paper.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

THE only House in Bombay for Singer's Genuine Lock-stitch Sewing Machines is the Company's Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

Sewing Machines.—A select collection with all the latest improvements and additions. Buy no other till you have seen them.—H.A. GEYER, Elphinstone Circle.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

GENUINE AMERICAN DRINKS.—Frozen Milk Punches, Cocktails, Frozen Bitters, &c., at the Grand Central Hotel, Hornby Row, near Gaiety Theatre.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

ZOEDONE for INDIA, a delicious sparkling Beverage for daily use, wholesale and retail. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort.

AMERICAN canned Meats, by Libby, McNail and Libby. The contents of every tin is guaranteed, and of a very superior quality.—W. J. ESSAI.

ZOEDON for the World, may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times. Zoedone is a powerful and refreshing Tonic.—W. J. ESSAI.

FRENCH VEGETABLES in useful glass Jars. Asparagus, Brussels sprouts, black and white mushrooms, Macedoines, Haricot Verts, Celery, &c. W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, for a Mercantile Office, an experienced CLERK, with a good knowledge of accounts. State salary required. Apply to Q., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED a hardworking PARTNER who is able to conduct the business of Mortgaging, Buying, Selling and Letting Properties in Bombay. A trifling capital required. Address H. A., this paper.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.	
34 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.	
40 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.	
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.	
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.	
34 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.	
41 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.	
32 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.	
35 0	Sparkling ... HOCK ... ...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.	
42 0	Sparkling ... HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.	
38 0	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit	Cash
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Rs. 4 0 per yard	Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Rs. 6 8 per yard	Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TROPICAL WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
and made to ensure ease, comfort, and ventilation.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE,
which is also allowed on value-payable parcels.

	Inches long.	Price.
Drab vulcanised cambric coats, a useful garment	46 48 50	Rs. 10
	52 54 56	„ 12
Fine drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46 48 50	„ 12 8
	52 54 56	„ 15
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine drab cashmere, double texture with velvet collar, the best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt or tear	46 48 50	„ 30
	52 54 56	„ 32
The Cape ventilating coat, fine drab Lytton cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46 48 50	„ 20
	52 54 56	„ 22
"The Ulster," fine drab Nainsook, double texture	50 52	„ 25
	54 56	„ 28
"The Ulster," stout drab twilled Cosmo-cloth, lined with thin woollen plaids, very useful for driving	54 56	„ 28
The Regulation Military Cloak, fine blue princetta cloth, double texture	48 50 52	„ 38
	54 & 56	„ 42
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, best blue cashmere, double texture	48 50 52	„ 48
	54 56	„ 52
Drab Waterproof Helmets		„ 5
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair		„ 5
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons,	each Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15,	„ 20
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard		„ 7
Brass Eyelets, fitted at, per doz.		„ 3

N. B.—All coats are fitted with storm-tabs at neck, and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.

OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60
In fine Silver case with key „ 60
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WHISKY! WHISKY!!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate a really good sound WHISKY PEG. Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23. Per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

The "London Club Sherry," T. and T. supply, is a very high-class wine, rich and delicate in flavour of exquisite aroma and very nutritious. Price per dozen Rs. 27.

The "St. Julien Medoc" for breakfast or tiffin cannot be surpassed in the East at the price.

Price per dozen quarts Rs. 10; pints Rs. 5-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
5, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADEVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the privilege of occupying, from 1st July next, eleven of the new Shops recently erected by the Municipality on the north-east front of "Arthur Crawford Markets," will be separately put up for sale by Public Auction by the undersigned THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th of June, 1881, at the Markets office, at 11 a.m.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 25, 1881.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
26, MEADOW STREET.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Mottee Dhunna and Sella Dhunna, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Eswant Dawice Mahatray and Dawjee Luxmon Mahatray, the mortgagors—

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, a piece of Fazendaree ground with dwelling house, situate at Byculla Tank Pakhady, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 13, new No. 15, containing about 48 feet 7 inches in length, and 23 feet 10 inches in breadth, and bounded on the east and west by public passages, on the north by the house of Nowjee Rowjee, and on the south by the house of Govind Rainjee.

THE ARRIVAL OF NEW SEEDS

Direct from the Royal Birkshire Seed Establishment, per s.s. Verona.

The undersigned have just received for sale a fresh batch of English vegetable seeds, also flower seeds, of variety, in packets.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 25th June, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by Captain Tilmouth, of the s. s. Sestos, acting on the recommendation of the Surveyors, to submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., at Carnac Bunder, on account of the parties concerned, the following goods:—

453 bags wheat,		Badly damaged.
263 „ mowra seed		
280 „ rapeseed		
191 „ groundnuts		
291 „ mowra flowers		
111 packets rapeseed		
233 bags wheat		Moderately damaged.
157 „ mowra flowers		
89 „ rapeseed		
110 „ mowra seed		
172 bags groundnuts		
1,013 „ wheat		Very slightly damaged.
392 „ rapeseed		
523 „ mowra seed		
150 packets rapeseed		

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS SORTS OF SAMPLES SUCH AS MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, and on the following successive days, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their auction room, on account of whom it may concern, sale to commence at 1 p.m.

A collection of best Shetland wool under-shirts, trousers, socks, stockings, shawls, silk socks, and stockings, white linen cloth napkin, table-cloths, petticoats, skirts, cuffs, collars, shirt fronts, ladies' and gent's neckties, hair nets, baby's pinafore, &c.

A lot of superior stays and corsets of sizes.

A large collection of compressed charcoal water filters of various sizes by Slack and Brownlow, also furniture, such as book-case, tables, chairs, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. request the favour of their constituents and the public to inspect the goods.

The goods are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER MANUFACTURING MILL.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, on MONDAY, the 1st August, at 5 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of the liquidator of the above company, on the premises at SION near G. I. P. Railway station.

The whole plant and machinery consisting chiefly of a 54 inch paper machine, with wet part, drying cylinder and calanders, press rolls, 2 revolving rag boilers, 6 rag engine beaters and washers, paper cutting machine, 2 steam engines for drawing, paper machine and paper cutting machine, two steam boilers, one by Galloway and one by Rood, and other materials suitable for the said Mill.

For full particulars apply to the Auctioneers or the liquidator, Mr. Futtehally Shaikahmed, care of Messrs. Tyabjee.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1881.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for 256B TEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE HALF-SHARES of Rs. 50 each in the above Company. No Tender for less than ten shares will be accepted, and all Tenders must be deposited at the Office of the Company before 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 25th instant. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Secretaries and Agents. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for B 10 per cent. Preference Half Shares."

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
8, Church Lane, Bombay, June 18, 1881.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER WANTED.

WANTED for the 1st Belooch Regiment L. I., at Hyderabad Sind, a BANDMASTER, EURASIAN preferred. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Band President, 1st Belooch Regiment. Salary, Rupees 120 per mensem.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR HIRE AT POONA.

REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR SEASON.

MR. EASTON will be in POONA on MONDAY, 27th June, for the purpose of TUNING PIANOS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement, under date the 21st April, 1877, which we caused to be inserted in the Bombay papers, we hereby notify that the AUTHORITY granted by us to Mr. C. A. W. CAMERON to sign our firm per procuration, has been REVOKED; and we further notify that Mr. PEROZSHAW MANOCKJEE KAKA is AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm per procuration from THIS DAY.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer up to MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the SUPPLY of 500 tons CADZOW or other Scotch STEAM COAL of good quality, and 500 tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY or other approved STEAM COAL, to be delivered and stacked in the Trustees' coal sheds at Malet Bunder, not later than the 10th July. The rate to include all charges. Preference will be given to coal delivered direct from ship.

The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN,
Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, 20th June, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Poxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

Jamsetjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities of 2 per cent. and in the open market rates are as low as ever, short bills being quoted at 1¾ and 4 months at 1⅞ per cent. Consols are unchanged at 100¼ and French Rentes at 119⅞, but Enfaced Rupee Paper is again higher, Fours by ⅛ at 85¼ and Fours-and-a-half by ⅜ at 91⅞.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee is unchanged, but Ceylon Cocoanut oil is 10s. per ton lower. Linseed is steady and partially 6d. per quarter higher. Rapeseed is unchanged. Wheat is firm, and 6d. to 1s. 6d. per quarter higher for Indian qualities.

The Manchester Piece-Goods market is reported firm, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong for Americans, firm for Surats, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which, however, only 700 were Surats. Spot prices show an advance of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, G. F. Dhollera, and Good Broach, and ⅛ in Good Hingunghaut, but private messages report no very marked improvement in Surats to arrive, and the strength advised looks more like an attempt again to push up September deliveries of Americans than any improvement in the position of the staple generally. In New York there is no improvement to notice, ready Mid-Uplands being unaltered at 11 1-16 cwts. September shipment at 10·64 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts ..	4,000	2,400	200.
Six days' do. ..	20,000	17,400	3,700.
Total since 1st Sept. ..	5,597,000	4,830,000	4,411,000.

EXCHANGE to-day has undergone several fluctuations. To begin with we opened strong at yesterday's rates, but in the course of the forenoon an easier feeling was apparent for a time. After the Calcutta telegrams came in, however, a decided upward movement again set in, and we close to a rise of 1-16d. So far as we can see the only cause of the advance is the new loan, the particulars of which, we hear, are to hand by private telegrams; and this being the case, we are inclined to the opinion that the movement after all is more speculative than real. Closing figures are :—

			per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	..	1s. 7 ¾ to 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3	,, ,, ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,, ..	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Francs, 3	,, ,, ..	2·10½.	

On Calcutta we still quote 1-16 per cent. premium for demand, ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter again. Fours have receded to Rs. 104⅜ and Fours-and-a half to Rs. 111⅞.

SHARES are firm, and a considerable business has been done again to-day. Banks are unchanged, as also are Land Companies; and in Press shares the only movement is a rise to Rs. 310 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all strong and advancing, and our quotations throughout show a rise of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON has been a blank so far as regards new export business. On the strength of the Liverpool advices sellers are very firm, but buyers having as a rule completed their shipments for the season are very indifferent operators.

SEEDS and WHEAT are as last quoted.

FREIGHTS are very quiet but comparatively steady. For Liverpool 35s. is quoted for Cotton and 38s. 9d. for Wheat by steamer, but for other ports there is tonnage to spare, and rates are a matter of special arrangement, especially by sail for Continental ports.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet, and we have no fresh movement to notice. Prices are unchanged, nor is the off-take in any way increasing.

COALS are dull at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5¼ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,070
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	565
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co........	500	300	all	100	260
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,775
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	152½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co........	100	1,000	750	100	1,190
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company........	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill........	400	2,000	all	..	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company........	30,000	1,000	100	5	130
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	630
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,815
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,050
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	830
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,005
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	685
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,160
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,065
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,185
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,060
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,900
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	590
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,645
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	262½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,130
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,250
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	505
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,135
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,035
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	215

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	670
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	175 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,365
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association........	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	3¼	..	4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	840
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	20
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	16

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending June 18, 1881. Open 1,448 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,07,231	0	0
Merchandise	4,43,599	0	0
Electric Telegraph	8,226	0	0
Total Rs....	5,59,056	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles .... Total Rs....	5,14,630	0	0
Increase	4,44,26	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque British Crown, 448 tons, Captain W. Andrew, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Hartville, 1,140 tons, Captain W. G. Botham, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain S. Davison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and Surgeon G. E. Fooks and eleven deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
21	Hartville (s)	Botham	Akyab.
	Burmah (s)........	Davison	Kurrachee,

The barque British Crown, Andrew, to Colombo, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Kathleen, to Marseilles.
Ship Exporter, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
20 D. of Devonshire (s) Waterman..London, May 7.
Discoverer (s) ....Hughes .....Liverpool, May 17.
Lactura ....Hammond ..London, March 12.

DEPARTURES
June 20.—Steamer Lalcham. Barque Cartvale.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
22 Africa (s).......... ...... Bombay.
June. DEPARTURE.
22 Himalaya (s)...... .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cian Ranold (s)—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolam Hoosein, 20 cases oilmanstores, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Agnes (s)—6 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 47 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases soap, Cowasjee Dadabdoy; 2 bales wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 35 packages oilmanstores, Abdoolabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 100 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 21 packages glassware and 3 packages hardware, Jaffer Rummull; 150 boxes window glass and 40 cases lithographic stones, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 cases matches, Mahamedally Lookmanjee; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.

FROM PORT SAID.

Singapore (s)—5 barrels storax liquid, E. L. Moolchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—50 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cypromene—19 tons bones, Hudson and Co.
Roumania (s)—11 bales hemp, Tazpall Nanjee.
Parkfield—10 bales hemp, Kuhttow Ludha.
Rydal Hall—17 bales cotton, Premjee Valljee; 78 bales hemp, Ruttonjee Manuckjee; 130 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 48 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Britton Hall (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 11 bales hides, Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 19 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum
Siam (s)—560½ cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 39 cwts horns, Sulleman Hassum; 6,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macleod (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang. Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Rebecca (s)—40,001¾ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Bellini (s)—16,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathmore (s)—11 cwts garnet, C. Zerremer; 11,2.. cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Antisana (s)—3,018¾ cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawer.
Mars (s)—200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—113 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawar; 1 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kathleen (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mars (s)—17 cwts pepper, 10 cwts turmeric, 37 cwts coffee, 30 cwts groundnuts, 2 cwts caioo, 2½ cwts ginger, 150 lbs tea, 3½ cwts cassia and 1 bundle hides, Hamed Khoja; 1 case roomimustaki, 1 box gold and silver coins and 8 bundles china mats, Jacob Divar and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s)—1 case silk, Hajeeally Babaney; 20 cases silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin (s)—150 bales twist, C. Sorabjee; 30 bales twist, the N. S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s)—26¼ cwts fishmaws, 34 cwts sharkfins, 4 cwts horns and 50 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 50 bales twist, Ebraham Noordin and Co; 41 bales twist and 67 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 64 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 88 bales twist, 9¼ cwts ivory, 11 cwts horns and 118 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 108 cwts sharkfins and 7½ cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

423—Crawford and B.—The New Dhurrumsey Poonja bhoy S. and W. Co. vs Munchershaw Bezonjee—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

523-79—Shapurjee and T.—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H.—Part heard.
489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powalla vs Haiee Ally Mahomed Hajee—Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Murarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T.—Khima Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaac—vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Isa.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

518-80—Payne and G.—Itchalal Hurrivulub vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Cassum—Janardhun and H.
261-80—Tyabjee and D.—Girvandass Govindass and others. vs. Narayen Crustna Laud and others—Chalk and W.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crustna Land and others vs. Jairam Govindass.
153-81—R. M. Sayani—Bai Labai vs. Fazul Nensey.—In person.
154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others vs. Halimabai and another—J. Macfarlane.
155-81—Payne and G.—Ruttonjee Bezonjee and others vs. Bomanjee Eduljee and others—T. and R. M. H. Khan.
158-81—J. Macfarlane—S. de Esperance and another vs. Hurrichund Keroba—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Moore, Captain, R. E., on leave, from Allahabad.
Powell, Lieut., 25th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Addington, 2nd Lieut., 61st Regt., on leave, from Quetta.
Bishop, 2nd Lieut., 61st Regt., on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Fooks, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 16.

The following officers having passed parts I and II. examination B, have completed the qualification for appointment on the Regtl., Genl. and Personal Staff of the Army as laid down in G. O. 275 of 1873 :—

Majors E. A. Money and T. Shepherd, 4th P. C.; Capts. C. G. Mansel, 4th P. C.; J. B. Lynch, 12th B. C.; D. E. Gouldsbury, 19th B. N. I.; A. J. Brander, 19th B. N. I.; (Bt. Major) J. P. C. Neville, 14th Bl. Lcrs.; L. Dening, 26th Bl. N. I.; A. Howlett, 35th M. N. I.; and T. E. Spencer, 35th Bl. N. I.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th B. C.—Lieut. H. S. FitzGerald, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, 15th N. I., to officiate as Sqdn. Officer on probation, vice Garstin on furlough.

17th B. C.—Major W. A. Lawrence, Sqdn. Officer, 1st B. C., to be Sqdn. Comdr., vice Gower, deceased. This cancels G. O. C. C., 3rd June, page 312, appointing Major Lawrence to the 7th B. C.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mooltan Bdge. order, dated the 13th April, notifying that Capt. S. D. Turnbull, Sqdn. Officer, 15th B. C., commanded the Depot 8th B. C., from the 12th to the 28th Jan. in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, 8th B. C., proceeded on leave.

40th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated 25th May, appointing Lieut. H. E. Grimes, to act as Paymaster and Qr.-mr. to the half battalion at Shahjehanpore, vice Lieut. T. Lamb, appointed Instructor of Musketry.

16th B. C.—Regtl. order, dated the 24th March, making the following appointments with effect from the 22nd idem, consequent on the appointment of Lieut. St. J. F. Michell, as an unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr.-mr. Genl.'s Dept :—

Lieut. T. H. Eyre, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Major R. M. Clifford, Offg. Comdt.

Lieut. W. F. Montresor, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Major G. C. Ross, Offg. in the Camst. Dept.

Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Major A. W. R. Becher, Offg. in the Qr.-mr. Genl.'s Dept.

Lieut. H. R. Tate, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. St. J. F. Michell.

8th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 25th May, making the following appointments, consequent on the return of Lieut. W. J. Newell, from service in the Waziri expedition.

Lieut. W. J. Newell, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt., vice Gastrell, on furlough pending the return from leave of Lieut. W. G. Mansel.

2nd Lieut M. T. Thomson, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Mansel.

Dated the 1st June, making the following appointments consequent on the return from leave of Lieut. W.G. Mansel :—

Lieut. W. G. Mansel, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt., vice Gastrell, on furlough.

Lieut. W. J. Newell, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Mansel.

42nd N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 20th May, making the following appointments with effect from the 17th Feb., vice Capt. A. K. Abbott, appointed Offg. Comdt. of the Naga Hills Transport Corps.

Capt. H. FitzG. Stevens, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt. A. Melvill, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Stevens.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence, as a special case :—

2-2nd Foot.—Lieut. F. J. Pink to port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2-7th Foot.—Lieut. G. C. Herbert, to England, on private affairs, from the 1st June to the 31st Aug. 1882.

67th Foot.—Capt. F. B. Garfit, to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

29th P. N. I.—Lieut. H. P. Picot, Wing Officer and Adjt. (S. C.), to Australia for 122 days, on private affairs, from date of quitting regiment.

Army Pay Dept.—Hony. Capt. G. A. Elliott, (Pay Master 34th Foot,) to Darjeeling, from the 15th June to the 28th Oct. on private affairs.

Indian Medical Dept.—Surg. Major D. B. Smith, (attached to 28th N. I. to Murree and Kashmir, for six months from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

EX S. S. POLLUCE.

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square...... ....Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic......... ,, 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

Also Pianos for hire, and Pianos tuned.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881. C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"Justice" should have sent his name and address.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—In London, after a short illness, Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, of the Bombay Bar.

BRUCE—June 21st, at Wimbledon, Surrey, Kathleen, the wife of Brigade Surgeon L. S. Bruce, 25th Regiment, Bombay N. L. I.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FOWLER—McKENZIE—June 20th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. C. Lochie, George William, third son of William Fowler, Esq., Necton, Norfolk, to Amelia Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Alexander Learmouth McKenzie, Esq., Bombay.

DEATH.

GUNDEVIA—June 24th, at his residence, opposite Hormusjee Wadia's Fire-temple, Chundenwady, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Gundevia, father of Merwanjee Rustomjee Broker and Sorabjee Rustomjee Broker. His last remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BATEMAN—May 25th, at 9, Hyde Park Gate, South, the wife of the Rev. R. Bateman, C. M. S., Amritsar, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEMARCHAND—June 10th, at Glenmore, Dharmsala, Ethel Emily, the dearly loved child of Walter and Lucy Lemarchand, aged 6 months.

PARKER.—May 5th, at Sea, on board the Malabar, Captain James Parker, late of the Ordnance Department.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

THE statements made recently in this journal as to the treatment of prisoners in Bengal gaols have, as we ventured to predict they would, attracted attention in London. The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, has, we learn by telegram, said (1) that our statements were exaggerated, and (2) that there was too much foundation for them, and that the authorities in India were now investigating the matter. The first head of the Marquis' reply naturally sent us to our own article of the 26th May, on which the question was founded; and we are glad to find, as we expected to find, that the "exaggeration" does not lie at our door. Our facts were taken from official reports. It was there that we learned that the sum of Rs. 1,26,299 had been saved in 1879-80 under the single head of "Dieting Prisoners," though "the daily average number of prisoners was almost the same as in 1878 and 1877, and nearly two thousand below that of 1876." It was there that we learned that "the average mortality in all the jails of Bengal was, in the year under review, 180 per thousand of the average convict population for men and 261 per thousand for women." And it was there that we were assured that "the great sickness and mortality amongst the jail population could not be attributed to the general state of public health," which was "excellent," but must be attributed to a counterbalancing cause, in the shape of—we quote again the "exaggerations" of Sir Ashley Eden's own Resolution—"the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prisons Conference." Nor were we acting on the dictates of our own imagination when we put Sir Ashley Eden's admission that the said scale "might have been sufficient for prisoners on light labour, but is certainly insufficient for men who are frequently in a poor state of health on admission, and who are subjected to the hard labour and strict discipline now enforced in all the jails of this province," alongside of the ghastly fact that there was in the year under report "an enormous increase in the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted."

So much for the exaggeration with which we are charged, which is, after all, a matter of secondary importance. The Marquis of Hartington was of course speaking on information supplied to him from Calcutta; and we have no doubt that the officials there think our statements must be exaggerated, though, as we have shown, they will find it difficult to prove the assertion, if they stick to their own reports. In the meantime we are quite satisfied with the Secretary of State's admission that the statements—exaggerated or not—had "too much foundation," and that enquiries are now being made into the matter. In articles subsequent to that which has been made the subject of enquiry in Parliament, we have drawn attention to the fact that the Bengal experiments in "scientific starvation" do not unfortunately stand alone; but that both in the Central Provinces and in the North-West our administrators have deliberately persevered in a policy which shows a saving under the head of "Dieting Prisoners" along with an increased death-rate, and an "enormous increase in the number of cases in which corporal punishment has been inflicted." The inquiry in India will, we presume, be extended to these Provinces also. And it might do no harm perhaps if the Marquis of Hartington started a simultaneous enquiry of his own at home, and invited Sir Richard Temple, say, to call upon him, and explain all about his famous one pound ration.

LATELY we endeavoured to show that the Rent question in Ireland has been forced into pre-eminence by the inexorable operation of natural laws. Farming became unprofitable when other nations were ready to undersell the Irish farmer, and the landlords in self-defence had to transform their estates into grass pastures for the rearing of cattle. The farmers were pushed off the land, and were obliged to take up smaller and smaller farms, until, in the West and South, the holdings are under ten acres of inferior land and the rentals of half the farms in Ireland are now under £8. For a time, as we have pointed out, the extension of railways enabled the farmers to pay their way as long as they had a ready market for their produce, but the first gust of adversity in the early days of depression was sufficient to ruin the country, and this ruin has become intensified by the terrible succession of bad seasons which have been brooding over the land until the condition of the people has become hopeless. The ordinary condition of the small tenant is to plant his potatoes, cut his turf, and go to England while the potatoes are growing, returning in the winter. But the resource of work in England has been very much cut off, so that the condition of all the small farmers is deplorable; and they form two-thirds of the whole. Rent in such circumstances is a mockery, and it is no wonder that the Land League is popular when it starts with the proposition that the tenant must live before he should pay rent. The incomes of numbers of them have not exceeded 5s. per week for years, and even at the best of times the incomes of thousands upon thousands are very small. Their entire position is wretched. How they manage to live is wonderful, and numbers of them have been in a state of chronic starvation for want of proper nourishment.

In such a state of things it is impossible to expect good farming or improvements, and as a fact the tillage is very bad, and there is a rooted and well-founded belief that any improvement will be followed by an increase of rent. Leases are almost unknown; the people hold at will, and are afraid to build a hut, put up a fence, or make any attempt at drainage, lest the rent should be raised, or they should be evicted by a grasping landlord covetous of the improvement. We do not refer to the large landlords whose estates are almost invariably well managed, and where the improvements of the tenants are respected, but to the class of small landlords which has grown up under the Act for the sale of encumbered estates. These men have bought the land as an investment, and cannot afford to be just or generous. In sheer desperation, therefore, at rents being raised in consequence of better farming or of improvements, the weeds are allowed to choke the grass, and potatoes and oats are grown so long that the land is tired of those crops, and hence the fearful extent to which disease in the potato crop prevails. To a broken and dispirited people, the first remedy is to give them some hope; to show them some way to improve their condition, and hence the Land Act of 1870 gave them the security that they should not be evicted without compensation. But the people have found that when they have received compensation there is no place for them to go. The land is occupied and there is no room for them; hence they submit to an increase of rent which renders a condition of matters already critical absolutely desperate. The Act has thus failed of its intentions to compel landlords to be considerate before evicting by obliging them to pay a penalty, and therefore Mr. Gladstone has proposed that it is necessary to curb bad landlords in the supreme interest of social order. The law as it stands is not used but abused by people who work it for their private ends, without thought or care of the social revolution which their proceedings are apt to cause, and hence the great necessity to interfere in the contract between the landlord and the tenant, and compel a fair measure of justice between parties, one of whom, under the present circumstances, is more or less obliged to accept the conditions which the other may impose.

There is another serious evil which, although it has no direct connection with bad seasons or bad farming, has yet had an enormous influence in depressing the condition of the Irish tenant. Small farms and poverty seem to be so intimately connected that it is not surprising that debt should be the offspring of their connexion. The extent to which a man may run into debt is usually the measure of his credit, and the Act of 1870, well conceived in the main as it was, has indirectly increased the difficulties of the tenant by increasing his security in the land, and thus making it easier for him to borrow. The Government was responsible for improving the position of the tenant by giving him a greater interest and security in his holding, but it was not possible to hinder the tenant from abusing the security he had obtained by trading upon its value. There are a number of agricultural banks in Ireland which lend money to the farmers at 10 per cent., generally in sums of £5 for four months. But the farmer has abused his credit by giving a bill of his own, then he lends his name to his neighbour, and his neighbour again lends his name to him. He exhausts one bank, and then he goes to another; when the banks fail he resorts to the shopkeepers, who lend the money for 10 to 25 per cent., and in the west of Ireland, where the farms are smallest, there are the "Gowbeens," men who lend at 100 per cent. High prices and better security stimulated credit, but the inevitable reaction has set in, and the creditors are moaning over their losses, while debtors can find no one to advance them money on any terms. The difficulties of debt are now added to the difficulties of the rent question, so that the unfortunate tenants are crushed under an accumulated load. The settlement of the Rent question must therefore be a preliminary to the settlement of the debt question before the tenant-farmers will be free of their difficulties.

But Mr. Gladstone is not the man to conceive an insane Agriculturists' Relief Act; he applies his remedy where the remedy is needed. He recognises that it is the custom of Ireland for all improvement to be effected by the tenant, and that, with some honourable exceptions, in the case of large estates, the landlords are swift to take advantage of any rise in prices to benefit themselves, and are bold to rob the tenant of his improvements. Roads, fences, and the hut on the farm are all made by the labour of the tenant, and it has too often been the case that he has been deprived of them by the covetousness of the landlord. The sense of insecurity so induced has paralysed the energies of the tenants, until the people are settling down into hereditary sloth without the power or the will to improve, and the attitude of the tenant is merely a struggle to evade promises which he has been lavish to make, while the landlord takes every advantage of laws which were made to protect his just rights by using them to enforce his unjust demands. Happily one part of the country is exempt from the general evil, and the difference can only be accounted for by reference to a time-honoured custom, which allows the outgoing tenant to sell the occupancy right, with the approval of the landlord. This practice has given a security to the tenant which has stimulated improvement to such a degree that, independent of the legislative protection, the Ulster tenant right is worth from seven to ten years' purchase, and the relations between landlord and tenant are amicable and healthy. To extend this custom to the tillage farms of Ireland is the aim of Mr. Gladstone's proposals: he merely seeks to enforce by law a custom which has grown naturally out of the peculiar relations between landlord and tenant in Ulster, and has proved to be well adapted to the end it has in view. Every tenant-farmer is now to possess such an interest and security in his farm that if he is compelled to leave it he will be entitled to the market value of such improvements as he may have effected. In all the best farms of the country it is a practice to respect the improvements of the tenant, and not to include their value when raising the rent. Mr. Gladstone proposes to oblige every landlord to do that which every good landlord does willingly—the example of the best must be the rule for the many. This is not a confiscation of a right, it is only the prohibition of an injustice; it is not an unnecessary interference with a landlord, but a righteous act to prevent unrighteousness, for the good of the whole people.

It must not be forgotten that it is not only the improvements that have been made which will entitle a tenant to compensation, but the Bill recognises that every tenant has an interest in the farm quite distinct and apart from the landlord's interest. The interest of the landlord extends to the taking of rent from a selected tenant, but the tenant once on the farm has the means of earning a living for life, which is a considerable interest in a country where there are few resources open to the industrious poor. This interest is now legally recognised by the vote of the Commons, which has been telegraphed to us. Every tenant has now the power of free sale of this interest, and may bequeath it by will. Hitherto if a tenant was turned out he left the land without a shilling in his pocket, but the humanity of the better landlords has prompted them to give a certain sum to the out-going tenant to protect him from going to the workhouse from the farm. The tenant can now claim as a right to receive the good-will of a business from which he has been obliged to retire. This right has, more than any other, contributed to the good relations between landlord and tenant in Ulster. A farmer who from any cause has failed, and cannot continue to farm profitably, sees that it is to his advantage to sell his right rather than to be evicted for non-payment of rent. His interest prompts him to retire instead of forcing on a contest with the landlord, and the immediate possession of a fair sum of money is a strong inducement to him to go at once. If this concession to the tenant were given at the expense of the landlord—if it deprived the latter of a part of his rent and made his position worse than before—there would be some ground for considering it a confiscation. But it is not so; the landlord is secure in the possession of his rent, and facilities are given to get rid of an insolvent and unthrifty tenant and for the introduction of a better man. This is certainly a great feature in the Bill, but a better, more just, and a more equitable principle still remains to be noticed. No one denies the power of a landlord to receive a rent, but the practical question is to what extent should he exercise this power. There is a difference between rent paid as a nicely calculated item in farming for profit, and rent paid for the privilege of earning a bare subsistence off the land. In the one case it is not allowed to interfere with the average profit to be derived from the business; in the latter it is a great deduction from the means of living. Large farms are therefore exempted from the Bill. The persons who enter into contracts for large farms are quite in a position to protect themselves, but the peasants who take up small farms for tillage are at the mercy of their landlords. They cannot take a lease and guarantee a certain payment, for they have not the means to do so, nor will the landlord grant a lease to persons who he knows cannot tide over a bad season. The principle of raising the rents whenever practicable has therefore been adopted, and the tenant holds at will or from year to year. If the Irish landlords as a rule had been fair, had been content to share in the higher profits derived by higher prices, and had not grasped the whole, as well as the increase earned by the skill of the tenant, the rent question would not have arisen; but unfortunately their practice has been the reverse of just, and it has become necessary to compel them to do justice and to follow equity. It will not be left to them to decide what rent must be paid, but the tenant has a right of appeal to a court to decide what shall be the rent. The landlords are thus protected in their fair rents, but if they seek to turn out a man they can only do so on the ground that he does not pay a fair rent, or by buying up his interest in the land, which has now been secured to him.

There are other provisions in the Bill to which few will object; they are an extension of the Bright clauses of the former Act, which aimed at creating a class of peasant proprietors by giving them facilities to buy out the interest of such landlords as were willing to sell them their farms. Those clauses have failed in their operations, and advantage has been taken to improve them and to render them effective. Besides this, steps are taken to relieve those parts of the country where the people have multiplied to so great a degree that they stand in one another's way, by removing them to not too distant properties, where they will hold directly under the Crown at easy rents to commence with. But the great debateable principles of the Bill are those to which we have alluded, and there is no well-wisher of Ireland who does not hope that the Bill, as far as these are concerned, will be passed in its integrity, providing, as it does, a remedy as great as are the wants of Ireland.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

WHAT with the enormous number of persons admitted within the inner circle at the birthday parade at the Horse Guards and the heavy downpour of rain which caused umbrellas and parasols to blossom instantaneously, I had but a poor view of the march past. I saw enough, however, to be delighted with the solid, steady, accurate marching of the Guards, who quite sustained their old reputation in this respect. The Duke of Cambridge was dressed in the uniform of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, a dress which does not go well with either his figure or face. The Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Life Guards, looked bulky. The Duke of Connaught, who appeared in the uniform of a Major-General, looked very smart and soldier-like. I hear that at the celebration of the Queen's birthday at Aldershot, the Duke was extremely violent and abusive to certain field officers because there was a hitch in the *feu de joie*. The tendency of H. R. H. to violent language is greatly to be regretted. In the first place it is bad form; in the second place it is, to say the least of it, ungenerous for a person to use to his subordinates language which would certainly be resented by them were it not for his being Commander-in-Chief and a member of the Royal family.

The *Standard* has this morning a leading article on the British Army. This paper was up to a few years ago looked on as the military organ of the army, but it has for some time past shown an utter want of sympathy with it. Still the article to-day is suggestive and worth reading. It is on the subject of the fight at Majuba Hill re-named by the Boers Colley's Hill. The writer says that the report of the *Standard's* Correspondent is distinctly to the effect that our men unexpectedly gave way when the Boers mounted the hill, and failed to rally at the command of their officers. The writer of the leader says that our men had become impressed by the great superiority of the Boers in the use of the rifle. He asserts that the losses of our men before the Boers topped the hill were very slight, and that "after that moment the Boer losses were insignificant, while those of our own troops were heavy." The *Standard* rightly says that here there was no case of long range firing, and believes that investigation will show that at the critical moment most of our men fired in the air without taking aim. "We understand from the latest news which has arrived from South Africa that the Boers, who actually reached the top of the hill, were considerably inferior in numbers to the defenders—so inferior that they ought to have been swept away with ease." I am sorry to say that I have learnt from a person, who obtained his information from a Staff officer who has just returned from the seat of war, that the *Standard* is right: that only 150 Boers actually stormed the hill, and that our men undoubtedly behaved badly. In fact they are described as having "run like hares." The conviction that such was the case is daily gaining ground in military circles in London. It is painful to have to believe that our troops are inferior to what they were a few years ago, but we cannot shut our eyes to facts. It was at first asserted that we were beaten at Majuba Hill because the Boers shoot better than our men; but as we come to know more about the circumstances of the case, it becomes evident that the bad shooting at long ranges of our men had little to do with the disaster. The hill was in many respects a bad position. It was not sufficiently fortified, as it might have been in a couple of hours. The garrison was too small to occupy it properly. The force was made up of detachments from three bodies instead of being taken from one regiment. These were all disadvantages, but they do not sufficiently explain the disaster. The absence of fortifications—*i. e.*, shelter trenches—and the fact that the enemy could get close up to the crest without exposing themselves, are circumstances which count for little when we remember that the Boers—as I am assured on excellent authority—who stormed the hill, only numbered 150 men, while we had 300, and that our losses were slight till the assailants had actually topped the hill. It must be admitted, I fear, that the morale of our men had been weakened by their previous failures and the reports of the good shooting of the Boers, and seized by a panic, they lost their heads, fired wildly and ineffectually, and then, in plain English, ran away. Some of the troops would, to judge from their previous history, have no doubt behaved well, but a panic is infectious and soon spreads. Our men are—it is useless to attempt to disguise it—very inferior to their predecessors in the Crimea and the Mutiny; and it is easy to understand why such should be the case. The majority of them are young soldiers. Regiments are completed for active service by having poured into them several hundreds of volunteers—many of them young soldiers too—from other regiments, and consequently are not homogenous. *Esprit de corps* has been deliberately destroyed by the authorities. We so misunderstand modern tactics that we *always* make our men fight in loose and extended order, whereas there are still many cases in which a solid formation is needed to give confidence and cohesion. Finally, doctrinaires have been for years past impressing on them that the bayonet is useless, and that a combat is virtually decided by comparatively long range firing and before actual shock occurs.

A lecture is to be given to-day at the R. A. S. Institution on mounted infantry. I hope to give you an abstract of it in my next letter. Colonel Lloyd Lindsay has also given notice of a motion on the subject in the House of Commons. With a renewal of war in the Transvaal threatening us, we cannot pay too much attention to this important matter. The only danger is that the authorities will *substitute* mounted infantry for cavalry, of whom there are far too few, instead of making mounted infantry an addition to our present strength. Such a force would be extremely useful at all times in South Africa, might be of immense value in India, and would certainly be a desirable acquisition to a General commanding a force in a European war. It would not be necessary in peace time to keep up a large force of mounted infantry. One regiment of four squadrons, of say 90 of all ranks each, or a total for the regiment of 400 officers and men, would do. This regiment should be looked on merely as a cadre, and should have a large proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers. In the event of expansion, 1,000 infantry men, accustomed to riding and at the same time good shots, could be at once obtained. As to the horses, as they would be stout galloways or ponies intended for use and not show, they could be quickly obtained and trained, and would cost little. The regiment should ordinarily be quartered in South Africa, with perhaps a squadron detached to the Indian frontier, while a strong depot squadron of, say 120 officers and men should be quartered at Aldershot. The expense might be met by simplifying our system of military administration and cutting down the number of civilian clerks at the War Office.

Matters are looking a little ugly in Ireland as regards the troops. It is said that they are becoming tired of being insulted, struck, pelted, and even fired at by the ruffianly disciples of the Land League—and no wonder. It is to expect too much from human nature to require that soldiers, with arms in their hands and performing their duty, should submit to be wounded and killed by people engaged in defying the law. The troops are, moreover, harassed to death by constant ignominious expeditions, and I shall be surprised if their patience lasts much longer.

Here is a new specimen of War Office behaviour. The Adjutant of the 57th lost two horses in Zululand, but can't get compensation because there was no qualified Veterinary Surgeon present to say what the horses died of.

Colburn's *United Service Magazine* for this month contains some interesting articles. The number opens with a paper called "Sir Garnet Wolseley on the Army," by Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Knolleys, in which the writer seeks to refute Sir Garnet's arguments regarding short service, and charges him with libelling British officers. The second article concludes the story of H. M. S. Resolute, which is a tale of deep interest. A nominal roll of the surviving officers who were engaged in the great war finishing with Waterloo comes next. "The Laws of War," being a translation of a manual drawn up last year by a committee of the Institut de Droit International is the backbone of the number, and should be carefully read by all soldiers and sailors. "England Blockaded," by E. Antrobus, Esq., shows what would be the fate of England were her food supply from abroad cut off by stress of war. "The Army of the Future" is an attack on the latest development of Cardwellism under Mr. Childers.

Among the books published during the past week are "Mrs. Guthrie's Life in Western India," which may be clever and instructive, but strikes me as rather slow reading; and "Three Campaigns in Afghanistan," by C. G. Robertson, Lieut., 8th (the King's) Regiment—a soldier-like, interesting little work, very creditable to the author.

Two curious facts connected with the Brigade of Guards and the Derby occurred this year. One is that Mr. Digby, of the Grenadiers, for the third time consistently took number 14 in the £100 lottery and for the third time drew the winner. The other is that two subalterns of the Guards went from the Crystal Palace to Epsom in a balloon.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

IN Mr. Kinglake's last volume on the Crimean War, entitled "The Winter Troubles," he says that after the worst of the winter was over and better weather had set in, and supplies of clothing began to arrive from England, an officer of the Guards said to one of his sergeants; "Are not things beginning to look a little better at last?" "They are, Sir," answered the sergeant, with military briskness and decision, "the men are beginning to swear again." It seems to me that the whole philosophy of swearing is comprised in this remark. Of course it is a bad habit—a low habit, a common vice, &c., &c., and equally of course no well regulated person would say a word in its defence. In fact no well regulated person would swear under any provocation, not even if, in groping about his room of a dark night, his shin came into violent contact with a curious and sharp-edged easy couch, thereby causing him acutest anguish; not even if he accidentally put the lighted end of his cheroot in his mouth; and not even if, on going out into the districts for a fortnight, he found at the end of his first day's journey when, tired and thirsty, he called for a peg, that his butler had forgotten to put him up any sodawater. My sympathies are entirely with that well regulated person, and having utterly disclaimed any sympathy with such a profane habit, so justly denounced and so properly avoided by the highest military authorities, I shall quote a little bit from that most delightful of books, Peter Simple, to see if anything can be urged in its favour. It is related by Captain Marryat that one night Mr. Peter Simple, midshipman, and Mr. Chucks, Boatswain, of His Majesty's frigate Diomede, were discoursing on this important subject, and Peter Simple very properly observed :—"I cannot allow it to be requisite, and it certainly is sinful."

"Excuse me, my dear Sir," replied Mr. Chucks, "it is absolutely requisite, and not at all sinful. There is one language for the pulpit and another for on boardship, and in either situation a man must make use of those terms most likely to produce an effect upon his listeners. Whether it is from long custom of the service, or from the indifference of a sailor to all common things and language (I can't exactly explain myself, Mr. Simple, but I know what I mean), perhaps constant excitement may do, and therefore he requires more 'stimilis,' as they call it, to make him move. Certain it is, that common parlancy won't do with a common seaman. It is not here, as in the Scriptures, 'Do this, and he doeth it' (by-the-bye, that chap must have had his soldiers in tight order), but it is, 'Do this' d——n your eyes,' and then it is done directly. The order to *do* just carries the weight of a cannon shot, but it wants the propelling power; the d——n is the gunpowder that sets it flying in execution of its duty. Do you comprehend me, Mr. Simple?"

In truth, Mr. Chucks' philosophy is not hard to understand, and though Peter Simple most properly held to his original view, that swearing was both unnecessary and sinful, yet the boatswain also held his ground, observing, "you must have noticed how gently I always commence when I have to find fault. I do this to prove my gentility; but, sir, my zeal for the service obliges me to alter my language, to prove in the end that I am in earnest."

It must be owned that it is somewhat humiliating to find how many good stories owe their point to the incongruous use of an expletive by some one who should not have used an expletive. For instance, there is Sir Walter Scott's story of the famous 42nd Highlanders at the battle of Fontenoy. Just as the Colonel, Sir Hector Monro, was about to order the regiment to fix bayonets and charge the enemy, he discovered that the chaplain, Dr. Adam Fergusson, had taken up his position at the head of the regiment, and with drawn claymore in hand, was ready to lead them into action. The Colonel told the Chaplain to go to the rear, as his place was with the Surgeons to look after the sick. This suggestion was treated with the utmost scorn by the chaplain, and the Colonel then told him that his commission was not that of a combatant officer, and did not warrant his accompanying the men into the actual fight. "D——n my commission," said the stout-hearted chaplain, and taking it out of his pocket, he tossed it towards the Colonel. Now there can be no doubt that if his reverence had made a speech indicative of his wish to die for his country, or had called upon heaven to witness that he could not stay his hand in such a just cause, his bravery would be equally admired, but the story would have lost its point. The picture of the worthy chaplain saying "d——n my commission" and then rushing on the foe is one that very clearly impresses the popular imagination. In the little book entitled "From Sepoy to Subedar," which Subedar Seetaram, of the Bengal Army, gave to the world in 1861, he thus describes the officers of his regiment when he first joined it :—"There were eight English officers in my regiment; but the Captain of my company was a real Saheb, like what I had imagined all Sahebs to be. His name was Burrumpeel (Blomfield perhaps). He was six feet three inches in height; his chest like Hunooman's, and his strength enormous. He used often to wrestle with the sepoys, and when in the *akhara* (wrestling arena), he was the universal admiration of all the men. He had learned all the *pechs* (throws), and no sepoy could ever overcome him. This officer was always known among ourselves as the Pehlwan Saheb (the wrestler). Nearly all our officers had some name by which they were known among ourselves; one was the "Nawab" Saheb; another the "Ount" Saheb, from his long neck; another was "Damn" Saheb, because he always used that word when he gave an order. Some of the officers were very young—only boys; and when not on the parade ground, were always out hunting and shooting." All through the little book from which I have quoted, there is nothing more noticeable than Seetaram's unbounded affection for the Captain of his company, his beloved Burrumpeel, with whom he went through many a fight both in the jungles and fastnesses of Nepaul, and in the dark and evil days of the first war in Afghanistan. But who was Damn Saheb? Seetaram does not mention him with any kind of soreness of feeling which the too constant use of our national exclamation might be supposed to produce upon a native. Doubtless this officer, like Mr. Chucks, was only profane in his language out of zeal for the service, and was most likely very popular with the sepoys, who are quick enough to discriminate between an officer who is merely hasty in his speech and one who is harsh in his acts. But at the time of which Seetaram speaks, strong language used to fly about a parade ground like hailstones in a storm. It must be within the memory of a good many people that the Brigadier of a very large and important military station in Wonderland was facetiously christened "Blaspheming Billy" by the local paper. But these times are past. When the Staff Corps came in, swearing went out, and the most choleric Colonel now only says gently "Bless my heart" or "Dear me, dear me," when things go wrong on parade. No general officer ever uses any expression stronger than "Butter-cups and daisies!" even when in extremest wrath, and as for the Subalterns one has only to look in their guileless faces to see how utterly impossible it is that any naughty expression should escape them.

SUB.

THE COLABA SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the President of "Morley Hall Library, Colaba," the folly of making and posting up rules pertaining to the fresh-water plunge bath without appointing a person to see that those rules are observed. One of the rules is something to this effect :—"No subscriber is permitted to stop in the bath more than half an hour at a time." I have seen from twelve to seventeen soldiers (generally the same men) day after day keep in the bath from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Now, Sir, I hope something will be done to afford us (small chaps) a space to swim in the bath.

"SUBSCRIBER."

THE STAFF CORPS PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to see in your issue of the 24th instant another communication from "Colonel's Allowances" on the subject of the Staff Corps Pension Fund, as these are not at all likely to assist in obtaining for the movement the support which it deserves, and which it is every one's interest to accord to it. I do not hesitate to say that any one reading the letter to which I refer might be grossly misled. Taking his remarks *seriatim*, I would dispose of them as follows :—

1. No one is or was responsible for what the *Army and Navy Gazette* said was going to be done by the Committee. Such was not done, and most people would be satisfied that the newspaper was wrong.

2. The Committee will keep "subscribers" informed of their proceedings, as "Colonel's Allowances" will find if he is or becomes one.

3. There may be subscribers who think the Committees here and at home have been idle—done nothing at all. There are others who know better. Cannot men come forward and say that they have received letter after letter where they have put forward any useful suggestion or asked for reasonable information? I maintain that many can, and that as a rule subscribers freely admit that the working members in this country must have had a lot of correspondence, which they had to carry on at great risk to themselves, sacrifice of time, and expenditure (in many cases waste) of their own paper and stamps.

4. The "mysterious secrecy and silence" which caused the absence of any "names in connection with the movement" would, I should have thought, been properly construed by all concerned. Suffice it to say that even subscribers' names are treated with the greatest secrecy, and the reason of names appearing on the Home Committee is that they represent "retired" officers.

5. The difference between the former and present, and possibly future, proposals is due partly to experience being gained as we go along and partly to the fact that, although the Bombay Fund at one time held the lead, it was so feebly supported that it had to give way to Madras, and the present scheme is probably more theirs than ours. The Committee and the Fund in London is now the result of an amalgamation, and this Presidency has contributed so little towards the movement that alone it could have done nothing, and in the combination it hardly holds an important place. However, luckily our interests are identical, and if officers will join heartily in offering advice and suggestions, as well as in *subscribing without loss of time*, we shall hereafter be able to feel that at any rate we did our best. That we are going to get new pensions is, I think, beyond doubt, and while they are under consideration, our representations are likely to have the greatest weight. Take, for instance, the one point of all authorized leave being allowed to count for pension. Is not that alone worth Rs. 25 of any man's money? And are we likely to get it without asking for it?—Yours, &c.,

W.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	9	45	7	37	6	40	7	11
23 Thursday	0	0	..		..		..	
24 Friday	..		1	20	1	44	1	71
Total....	9	45	8	57	7	84	8	82

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd June 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·706
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point........	76·6
Relative humidity of Air........	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind*........	SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	280
Fall of Rain*........	0·97
Total fall during month	10·02
,, ,, year........	10·12
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 24th	0·52

*From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(24th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee....	29·613	88·0	W S W	16	0·04
Surat........	·713	88·5	W	12	0·00
Bombay.	·796	78·6	S S E	13	1·43
Karwar	·840	81·6	W fresh.	..	0·48
Ratnagiri	·839	80·3	S modt.	..	2·42
Mangalore....	·871	84·1	W	3	0·69
Calicut	·905	84·1	W S W	5	0·00
Cochin	·893	81·0	W N W	3	0·30
Masulipatam.	·745	93·0	W	..	0·00
Madras.......	·791	89·0	S W	4	0·00
Negapatam ..	·793	88·0	W	6	0·14

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE NEW FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The notification inviting tenders for a loan of three crores at four per cent. will be issued at noon on Monday at Simla, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The tenders to be made on July 25th.

HYAT KHAN'S TRIAL.

LAHORE, JUNE 24.

The case of Hyat Khan will be tried at Lahore some time in July by one of the Judges of the Chief Court. The Government Advocate prosecutes.

CHOLERA IN THE 8TH (KING'S) REGIMENT.

Cholera has again broken out among the head-quarters of the 8th (King's) Regiment, left at Meean Meer. Out of seven fresh cases yesterday there have been five deaths. The rest of the regiment, sent a week ago to the cholera camp at Changa Munga, are in good health. No cases of cholera occurred there. There are no fresh cases of cholera amongst the natives.

No rain here.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

News from Kandahar dated the 19th states that Assim Khan has sent his mulla there to arrange for the removal of Sirdar Abdulla Khan's body to Herat or its interment in Ahmad Shah's tombs at Kandahar. Hassim and Muhamad Hassan have retreated to Khash with three or four hundred sowars. The Amir's troops have occupied Naozad and Sich Pushteh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TRANSVAAL LOYALISTS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to the representations made by the Transvaal loyalists, in which he denies that the withdrawal of British rule from the Transvaal entitles them to compensation from the British Government.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN BENGAL GAOLS.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the Commons, said that, although the statements made by the Indian press respecting the treatment of prisoners in the Bengal gaols were exaggerated, there was too much foundation for them, and the authorities in India were now investigating the matter.

ASSASSINATIONS IN BULGARIA.

SOPHIA, JUNE 23.

Three of the Liberal Deputies of the National Assembly have been assassinated here.

BREAKDOWN OF THE S. S. BRINDISI.

MALTA, 24TH JUNE.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi has arrived here with her machinery broken down.

The Brindisi was due in Bombay about the 12th July.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bancoora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 22nd.

MALTA, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, outward bound for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, left here on the evening of the 22nd.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 9-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ do. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
5 do. French Rente	119¾
Bar Silver	51¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,200,000,	Inc.	£500,000
Bills Discounted	£20,100,000,	Dec.	£600,000
Bullion	£27,000,000,	Inc.	£500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49 per cent.

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24.

At 6 a.m.	77·1 Farht.
" 10 a.m.	78·6
" 2 p.m.	82·7
" 4 p.m.	83·4

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1881.

" 10 p.m.	78·5

It is said that the Adjutantcy of the Governor-General's Body-guard, vacant by the death of Lieutenant D'Arcy Thuillier, has been given to Lieutenant R. C. Onslow, of the 10th Bengal Lancers.

As one of the Attachés in the Foreign Office is to be abolished, to compensate in some small degree for the revival of the post of Junior Under-Secretary, it is considered probable that Mr. E. W. Collin will revert to his ordinary Civil employment in the Bengal Presidency, to which he belongs.

THE Government of India has forwarded a despatch to the Secretary of State, requesting his sanction to proceed with legislation for raising the Punjab College to the status of a University.

IT is reported from Tirah that Mir Bashir, who assumed the title of Badshah last year among the Afridis, is again scheming to recover his lost *status*.

CAPTAIN L. J. H. GREY, Wing Officer, 27th Punjab Native Infantry, has been appointed to Ferozepore as Cantonment Magistrate.

A CALCUTTA paper regrets to hear that the ship Mariana, of 961 tons register, has gone down off Pentacottah in seven fathoms of water. From the wreck, the flag staff bears W. ½ N.

THE Bombay Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"During the rainy weather the hansom cabs are found to be a great comfort and convenience. Easy of entrance, when the passenger is inside the glass window in front is let down upon the low door, and the side venetians sufficing to keep the carriage cool, the journey is made as comfortably as in one's own brougham. The pity is that there are not more of these cabs. Some four or five of them is all we have, and it is not always possible to get one when it is wanted. There is, however, a prospect that we shall have, if not more hansom cabs, at least some rational form of public conveyance to lessen the evil of the hideous buggy. The Commissioner of Police is having a specimen light victoria constructed, with a view to seeing whether a number of them cannot be introduced as hack carriages."

A PIECE of trans-frontier news represents the Amir as having conferred a *khillut* on the Khan of Dhir. The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks:—"This is worth noting, as showing, like the Waziriland incident, that the Amir is desirous of establishing his authority over tribes which have never yet acknowledged the supremacy of Kabul, and which it is the object of Indian policy to maintain independent of Kabul influence. Ever since the death of the Akhoond of Swat, the Khan of Dhir has been quarrelling with Mian Gul, the late priest's son and successor. We observe that the intercourse between Mian Gul and Kabul has been none of the friendliest."

A NATIVE paper at Amritsar publishes a letter from a correspondent regarding Bahawulpur, in which is given what appears to be a circumstantial account of an outrage committed by His Highness the Nawab on one of his Hindu subjects, which, if true, will probably form the subject of a remonstrance from Government. The alleged outrage consisted of throwing the Hindu into a pool of water, where he was left lying some time, bound hand and foot; and on being allowed to come out, his head was shaved, and other religious indignities practised upon him. This story, whether true or untrue, is likely to increase the ill-feeling against the Nawab of his Hindu subjects, and was probably circulated with that intention. In the event of the story being untrue, an authoritative contradiction should be given to it, and steps taken to punish the writer.

THE Lahore paper states that "some extraordinary rumours are circulating in Bahawulpur regarding the late fire in the Nawab's palace. It is said that the fire was caused by a gunpowder explosion in the Nawab's bedroom. The Nawab was out shooting at the time, and on hastily returning had the durwan put in irons. The durwan, it is said, had been particularly requested by the Nawab not to leave gunpowder lying about in the apartment—a sensible precaution, no doubt especially if H. H. was in the habit of sleeping there, and a tolerably obvious one also if the durwan had even a thimble-full of brains in him. Supposing all this to have really occurred, it does not necessarily follow that the durwan is a Nihilist bent upon creating a vacancy in the government of Bahawalpur. Unadulterated stupidity will account for it; for all he knows H. H. may have more than once slept on a well-stuffed powder-bag in lieu of a pillow. It is said that the durwan's dwelling was at once searched, the result, at first, being *nil*, but that on examining certain other houses of the durwan's, a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Nawab was found in them. The story may be nothing else but idle gossip, but it is believed at Bahawalpur, and we give it for what it is worth."

THERE IS, remarks the *Pioneer*, one omission in the Governor-General's Minute on the services of officers in political and civil employ, in connection with the Afghan war, which many will regret to see. The financial *fiasco* was very complete, as everyone now knows; but still that is not a sufficient reason for passing over the service rendered by officers in charge of Civil Treasuries. Upon their shoulders fell the burden of keeping up a regular supply of ready-money for the use of the troops and departments at the front, and this work was of the most arduous and responsible kind. Had the arrangements failed at any moment, the consequences would have been serious, especially as we at times tried to settle Afghanistan by making war with rose-water tempered by liberal grants of hard cash to every blackguardly Sirdar and tribal Chief in the land.

THE following is the programme of the first game to be played by members of "The War Game Society," on Saturday, at the United Service Institute, Simla:—Commanders.—Red Army, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Bengough, 77th Foot; Blue Army, Captain M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E. Assistant Umpires.—Red Army, Captain E. H. H. Collen, B.S.C.; Blue Army, Major H. J. Hallowes, 15th Foot. Chief Umpires.—Colonel J. McLeod Inns, V.C., R.E., and Lieut.-Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E. General Idea.—A battle has been fought on 21st August south of the Devil's Jumps (see War Game Map of Aldershot E. 2), in which the Red Army has been defeated and forced to retreat towards Aldershot and the line of the South-Western Railway, by which it expects reinforcements. It reaches Crooksbury common by nightfall and leaves a rear guard of fresh troops on the high ground above Tilford. The advance guard of the Blue Army in pursuit reaches Frensham common by nightfall and bivouacs there. The action opens at daybreak the following morning, when the first move may be made. Troops of all arms can move freely over the face of the open country, except where fences or streams have to be crossed, in which case there will be a certain amount of delay to be decided by the Umpires. All the woods are open pine woods, in which infantry can move in any direction, but cavalry and artillery can only move by roads and paths except in the case of single horsemen. The river Wey and the stream which joins it near Tilford from the direction of Tankred farm are about 20 feet in width, unfordable, but easily bridged at any point in 15 minutes. The commanders of both forces to send in their written orders for the morning of 22nd August to the secretary, as early as possible.

IT is reported to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Kabul that Ayoub has at last made a favourable impression on his northern neighbours, the Jamshedis, who at one time seemed resolutely bent on avenging Ayoub's barbarous murder of their chief, the Khan Agha. "Owing to his failure to propitiate them, Ayoub has hitherto been fighting, so to speak, with one hand tied. If Yaluntush Khan and the Jamshedis have come to terms with the Herat chief, there is a chance—a good one, we are inclined to think—that the Wali of Maimena will follow their example. Till quite recently the Wali was neutral, or, if he had any preferences, they were more for the Amir than for Ayoub. For this, Isa Khan, the Amir's Governor of Afghan-Turkestan, deserves the credit."

WITH reference to the supposed relation between abundant mango crops and unhealthy seasons Colonel A. Harcourt sends the following note to a contemporary:—"I think the theory that an abundant mango season is a sure sign of an unhealthy year should be received with hesitation. It is better, in making such forecasts, to go by past experiences; and in so far as I can recollect, a good mango year in the Punjab has not been an unhealthy year. In 1873 the mango crop in Upper India was at any rate an average good one, and throughout the Punjab the year was healthy. In 1874 (I was then at Hoshiarpur) there was an undoubtedly excellent crop of mangoes, and there was little sickness; while in 1875 the crop was defective (in Hoshiarpur) and cholera prevailed everywhere. Again, in 1878 the mango crop was an extraordinarily good one, the trees between Amritsar and Pathankot being bowed down with fruit, and in the Punjab there was little sickness; while again in 1879 the crop was poor, and the year was one of the most unhealthy on record. This year the crop is good, and hitherto in the Punjab the general health has been decidedly satisfactory. As to the flowering of the bamboo, I have not made any observations, for the bamboo is not a common tree in the Punjab. But I think there is another indication of a coming healthy and unhealthy year, and that is the presence or absence of hornets and wasps.

THE *Melbourne Argus* publishes the Census returns for most of the Australian Colonies: "The population of Victoria is 855,000. The increase for the decade is 124,000, or a gain of 17 per cent. New South Wales numbers 750,000. The gain has been 246,000, or at the rate of 48 per cent. South Australia has 277,500 inhabitants. The increase of 91,000 is equivalent to a growth of 49 per cent. The Tasmanian figures are, population 115,600, increase 16,300, rate 16 per cent. New Zealand has a population of 489,561, the increase being 90 per cent."

WE are sorry to see that the Anchor Line steamer Macedonia, which used to run on the Liverpool-Bombay route, has come to grief. Lloyd's agent at Campbeltown telegraphed to London on May 30th that "the Macedonia(s), of Glasgow, Captain Martin, from New York for Glasgow, with cattle and a general cargo, went ashore this (Monday) morning, at 3-30, during a dense fog, half a mile north of the Mull of Kintyre. She lies on rocks, in a bad position. All the holds and engine-room are full of water. There is little chance of getting her off, but if the weather, which is fine, keeps favourable, a number of cattle on the main deck may be saved. The Macedonia is a vessel of 2,273 tons gross register. She was built in 1864."

AN English paper publishes an account of a new method of storing up electricity, so that it may be carried about and used at will. What are called secondary batteries have long been known, their use being gradually to accumulate from a weak battery sufficient electricity to give off powerful discharges when required. So long ago as 1860, M. Plante devised a secondary battery of great power, formed of leaden plates, separated by coarse cloth moistened with assidulated water. In the new battery devised by M. Faure, the electrodes are quoted with minium or the red oxide of lead; it is said to have forty times the accumulative power of the Plante battery, and to promise well for domestic electric lighting. A company has already been formed in Paris to supply electricity for motive and lighting purposes, under the Faure system. No wires need be laid on to houses, the charged secondary batteries being supplied to order in small boxes, and replaced by fresh ones as they become exhausted.

AMONG the officers who have arrived home from South Africa in the Tamar the *United Service Gazette* notices the name of Surgeon-Major Henry Waghorn, Army Medical Department. Dr. Waghorn, who served uninterruptedly in India from 1865 to 1880, with the exception of a very short visit home in 1871, had a good share in the hard work of the Afghan War, and was in medical charge of what remained of the ill-fated 66th Regiment on the march down from Kandahar to Kurrachee. He then volunteered for Africa on the demand for troops from India, his experience of the "dark continent" dating from 1863, when he accompanied the Livingstone expedition through Central Africa.

AN interesting ceremony was quietly and unexpectedly performed in the English Channel on June 1st, when the Duke of Edinburgh completed the masonry of the Eddystone Lighthouse, in his capacity as Master of Trinity House. Orders were given a week ago to have the top stone in readiness, so that the Duke might lay it when passing down Channel on his round of inspection, but it could not be completed in time, and all expectation of the performance of the ceremony had been for the present abandoned. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, however, on their way up the Channel from Falmouth, arrived off the Eddystone on the morning of the 1st June. Mr. Douglas, the engineer and chief constructor of the Trinity House, who happened to be on the works at the time, proceeded on board the Lively and informed their Royal Highnesses that the setting of the granite cornice of the tower was then in progress. The Duke on ascertaining the near completion of the structure determined to land and perform the ceremony. The Royal party landed and inspected Smeaton's old light-house, where everything was found to be in excellent order. They then proceeded to the top of the new light-house. The topstone, a block of granite weighing about three tons, which had been placed in readiness on the stern of the light-house tender Hercules, was delivered by the steam machinery of the Hercules on to the top of the tower, a distance of 130 feet above the deck of the vessel, the time occupied being only three minutes. The stone having been swung round to its correct position, the Duke applied the Portland cement, the stone was lowered on to its bed, and having been levelled by His Royal Highness, was declared by him to be duly laid. The Royal party at once re-embarked on board the Lively and proceeded on to Dover. The stone work of the structure has now been completed after a labour of three years. The lantern has yet to be placed on the top of the structure, and the illuminating apparatus has to be fixed, and all the internal fittings are to be applied, but this is work that can be carried on at any time of the tide, so that the whole of the work will, it is expected, be completed in another year, twelve months within the period stipulated in the contract.

M. LITTRE, who died at Paris on June 1st, was aged 80. The *Daily News* Paris Correspondent says of him:—"His health had long been failing, but he preserved his lucidity to the last, and, though frequently obliged to suspend his literary labours, constantly recurred to them. The greatest work of his life was his dictionary—a wonderful monument of erudition, begun in 1863 and finished in 1872. It unites popularity with the admiration of the learned. The common belief that Mr. Littre was a doctor of medicine is erroneous. He once translated "Hippocrates," and was a free associate of the Academy of Medicine, but never took a degree. At one time he was a warm adept of Comtés' Positive Phylosophy. Bishop Dupanloup kept him out of the Academy for eight years on account of his free-thinking opinions, and when at last he was elected never set foot in the Academy again, not wishing to be under the same roof with him. The Bishop was, however, compelled to see him face to face in the Versailles Assembly, to which M. Littre was elected by Paris in 1871. In 1875 he was made a life senator. M. Leon Say announced his death in the Senate to-day (June 2) and paid a tribute to his memory as a philosopher and great writer. The obsequies will take place in the Church of Notre-Dame des Champs. If he railed to the Catholic religion, which all his life he repudiated, it must have been very recently."

ON May 28th, Superintendent Cruit, of the Derbyshire Police, and two constables, who had been watching Messrs. Staniforth and Co.'s scythe works at Hackenthrope, a short distance from Sheffield, saw two men cautiously enter the yard and proceed to the engine-house. A large bottle full of gunpowder was placed under the boiler, and a fuse was laid from it across the yard. The officers waited till the fuse was lighted, and then sprang from their concealment, one officer extinguishing the fuse, and the other two grappling with the criminals, who made a stout resistance, but were borne off in custody. Their names are James Rainy and Robert Atkin. They both came from Dronfield, and are known to the police. Messrs. Staniforth have had several disputes with their unionist workmen, and have been threatened. A few months ago an attempt similar to the present was made to blow up the works, but failed. Since then a policeman has watched the place.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Madhav Bhag, 6-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Mr. Geo. Norville, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hartville (s), to Akyab; Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

FOOT BALL.—A match between the "Fort Juvenile Foot Ball Club" and the "Byculla Scottish Schools" has been arranged for this evening on the Cooperage, at 5 p.m.

DABUL R. C. CHURCH.—By a collection made from voluntary subscription, we are informed, a solemn mass dedicated to St. Sebastian will be performed to-morrow at 9 a.m., in the Dabul Church, "invoking the intercession of the Saint against the cholera now prevailing in Bombay."

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mahadoo Morar, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the day previous at the Esplanade Main Road, and thereby causing damage to the plants belonging to the Postal Department. He was find Rs. 5.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The fourteenth lecture in connection with the Sabha will be delivered by Mr. Rajaram Gunesh, of the Elphinstone College, in the Hindustani language to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m., in Madhav Bag. Subject: "Description of Religion during Treta and other Yoogas."

THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, on the case Mr. Charles A. Haller *versus* Mr. Thomas Edward Coleman, in which the complainant charges the defendant with adultery, being called on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, neither party appeared, and the case was accordingly struck out.

ASSAULT.—Koorjee Burhamsee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Mahomed Ally Kurrumsee with a stick on Wednesday last while passing along the Duncan Road. He was fined Rs. 30, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of twelve months.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Mahadoo Condajee, a lad about ten years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver neck ornament from the person of a little girl named Thuckoo, and also of having in his possession Rs. 2-3-9 in cash, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same, he was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Taylor, an Assistant at Messrs. Treacher and Company's establishment, Fort, reported to the Police on Thursday last that on the day previous a bill for the sum of Rs. 21 was entrusted to a Mahomedan cooly to be recovered. The cooly not having returned enquiries were made, and complainant ascertained that the gentleman to whom the bill was sent had gone up-country, but that the amount had probably been paid. A search is being made for the cooly.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A WORKMAN AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS.—Babajee Bhickajee, a workman employed at a carding engine at the above mills, had his hand caught on Thursday afternoon between the feeder and taker in rollers of the engine. The man was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his arm was amputated. At the hospital the man stated that he had had a quarrel with Baboo Govind, and his hand was caught between the rollers owing to his having been pushed by the said Baboo Govind, who is a fellow worker at the mills. As the man's life is in danger, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Presidency Magistrate, went to the hospital at eleven o'clock at night and took his declaration. Yesterday morning Mr. Dosabhoy went to the mills and inspected the carding engine, after which he again went to the hospital for the further examination of the complainant.

THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Sorabjee Nowrojee, residing in Khetwady Main Road, reported to the Police on Thursday evening last the theft of gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000, which it is alleged were stolen from a secret drawer in complainant's room during the absence of himself and his wife from home on the evening of the 22nd instant. From enquiries it appears the complainant left his daughter, named Dinbhai, a young married woman (whose husband is at Surat) in charge of the house, she had also the charge of the keys of the secret drawers, and it appears permitted a Parsee named Manockjee Heerjee to bathe in the room while she went downstairs to purchase some chickens from a hawker. Manockjee, instead of bathing, apparently employed himself in opening the various secret drawers and abstracting the gold ornaments therefrom. A gold chain valued at Rs. 50, belonging to the complainant, was found to have been pledged with a Marwaree in Manockjee's name for Rs. 15. Other property (two silver wristlets) has been also found pledged by Manockjee with the same Marwaree. Manockjee Heerjee was last seen at about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening in company with another Parsee. A vigilant search is being made for Manockjee Heerjee, who is strongly suspected of having committed the theft of the said property.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th June, 1881, was 3,185 maunds and in money Rs. 14,518. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 11th June 1881.	Week ending 12th June 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	93,087	52,860	40,227	..
Amount Rs.	59,587	35,845	23,712	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	69,604	79,773	..	10,169
Amount Rs.	19,798	22,382	..	2,584
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	8,804	5,844	2,960	..
Amount Rs.	4,757	2,616	2,141	..
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	264	568	..	304
Amount Rs.	668	1,434	..	766
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	5,535	4,629	906	..
Amount Rs.	4,759	4,421	338	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	61,256	65,088	..	3,832
Amount Rs.	10,838	15,534	..	4,696
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	51,300	25,807	25,493	..
Amount Rs.	22,276	9,489	12,787	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	4,880	5,893	..	1,013
Amount Rs.	2,742	3,228	..	486
STATE RY MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,707	14,278	..	11,571
Amount Rs.	3,025	7,095	..	4,070
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	20,700	12,931	7,769	..
Amount Rs.	4,340	2,723	1,617	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	7,689	6,866	823	..
Amount Rs.	4,723	4,041	682	..
MOWRA—				
Weight Mds.	12,110	22,322	..	10,212
Amount Rs.	2,904	5,752	..	2,848
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	98,418	1,42,680	..	44,262
Amounts Rs.	29,700	41,039	..	11,339
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	4,36,354	4,39,539	..	3,185
Amount Rs.	1,70,117	1,55,599	14,518	..

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

IMPORTANT TO THE MILL INDUSTRY.

MUNCHERSHA BEZONJEE VS. THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice West given in November last in favour of the plaintiff and respondent, who claimed Rs. 60,000 damages for wrongful dismissal from the office of secretary in breach of a covenant for twenty-five years' service. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendants and appellants.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the appellants, said the plaintiff instructed merchants to make lower offers for the purchase of the company's produce to the agents, and then make increased offers to him, in order that he might then crow over it to the directors, making it appear that the agents were unfit for discharging the duties entrusted to them. The evidence of Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, a man of property and a well-known native merchant, corroborated as it was by other witnesses, was important on this point. The plaintiff's, proceeding was a direct fraud against his agents, under whom he was bound to serve by his covenant; and the learned counsel argued that this alone was a sufficient ground for dismissing him from the company's service. Mr. Justice West remarked in his judgment that he did not think it was the intention of the plaintiff to cause any actual loss to the company. This view, Mr. Inverarity argued, was erroneous. The question was not whether plaintiff caused any actual loss to the company; it was whether the plaintiff was, under the covenant, at liberty to do as he pleased in insubordination of the agent's orders. He refused to forward to the directors the offers of purchase of the company's produce made through the agents. That was another instance of insubordination on the part of the plaintiff. The agents were to forward all offers received by them to the directors. The secretary, as soon as he received them, was bound to send them on to the directors; but he had no power to refuse to do so, or write to the agents insolent letters telling them that they did not sufficiently exert themselves to get good prices for the produce. The plaintiff, when it suited his purpose, did not do even what Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey's directors required him to do. In another instance, the plaintiff acted fraudently in destroying a promissory note for Rs. 19,000 in order to serve the interests of his patron Casseembhoy Dhurumsey. The agents had seized hold of a book of the old company in which an entry of the amount appeared; and at the demand of the directors, the book was made over to them on the distinct understanding that the plaintiff was to have no access to the book. The directors by a resolution of the board accepted the condition; and yet the plaintiff had the resolution departed from. It was another instance to show that the plaintiff was the moving spring in famenting discord between the agents and the directors. The plaintiff wrote false minutes of what took place at the board's meetings; and the learned counsel, referring to particular minutes, urged that Cassumbhoy's directors were parties to a record of those false minutes. In fact the plaintiff and Cassumbhoy's directors were *particeps criminis* to a conspiracy to oust the agents from their office, not for the benefit of the company, but of outside persons; and the plaintiff could not seek shelter behind such directors. Nor could the directors be surprised if the shareholders refused to ratify their action. The act was *ultra vires* of the directors; and the new set of directors were justified in dismissing the plaintiff who had entered into a combination with the former directors for the benefit of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. The next point Mr. Inverarity addressed himself to was the misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 19,000 by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey on the very last day of the existence of the old company and after the date of the resolution for winding it up. The plaintiff, as liquidator of the company, knew of the fraud, which he concealed from the directors and the company. The money was taken out of the till of the company in the hope that the transaction would not be discovered before the amount was replaced; and the evidence showed that the intention of the person taking out the money was that no entry should appear in the company's books. When the company was wound up, the plaintiff as liquidator must have known that the cash was Rs. 19,000 short. The transaction was not entered in the book until some months afterwards; and the amount was eventually refunded by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey on a demand made upon him by the agents. Mr. Justice West (Mr. Inverarity remarked) adopted a high moral tone indeed; but when he came to the item of Rs. 19,000, he descended (Mr. Inverarity must say) by a rapid flight from the lofty pedestal where he had taken his stand. The learned counsel's argument was that Cassumbhoy took the money out of the coffers of the company; and that the plaintiff, even though he had a knowledge of the fact, concealed it from the company. It was no answer which Mr. Justice West had thrown in the teeth of the company that the agents also must have been cognizant of the fact. That could be no reason for allowing a man, who had abetted criminal breach of trust, to walk away with the sum of Rs. 18,000, which Mr. Justice West had awarded him as damages.

This was the third day of the learned counsel's address, but he had not finished his remarks at the rising of the Court.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th instant.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, dated 8th June, asking the Trustees to reconsider the Dock rates on salt, and stating that the present rate of 5 as. 4 p. per ton on transhipment prevents merchants from bringing salt into the Dock for overside shipment, as in the case of the Dewa Gungadhur now in dock. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. should be informed that the question of the Dock rates does not arise in the present instance, as it appears that the salt is being transhipped free under Rule 2 of the Dock table of fees.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 14th instant, recommending that 8 additional 30-cwt. cranes be ordered for Prince's Dock. He states that experience has shown that berths which have hitherto been reserved for export cargoes where Dock cranes are not used are also required for import cargoes, and he furnishes a statement showing where the additional cranes should be placed. He states that the cost would be Rs. 56,000, and that the additional cranes could be worked by the existing engines aided by the auxiliary engine already sanctioned. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—Sanctioned. The cranes not to be ordered until the permission of Government is obtained to borrow money.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 6th May, stating that Messrs. Day, Summers and Company recommend spare gear to be sent out with the new tug steamer to the value of £420. He recommends that certain items marked by him in their list be omitted, thus reducing the value to £185. Read memo. by Port Officer, dated 1st June, recommending that in addition a crank shaft, price £90, be sent, and also a set of fire bars. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 1st June. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution.—The crank shaft should be ordered in addition to the articles named by the Consulting Engineer; also a set of fire bars.

A NEW DOCK RULE.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 1st June, recommending that a rule be made to the following effect:—The Trustees will not be liable or responsible in any way for lost or damaged goods, *e. g.*, chafages, breakages, and short deliveries, of which notice has not been given within one month from the date of landing or shipping, as the case may be. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee approving of the proposed rule. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRUST.

Read correspondence between the Municipal officers and the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, regarding the bills for water supplied to Prince's Dock. The Resident Engineer states that the bills amount to:—For the 1st quarter of 1880, Rs. 990-12-0; for the 2nd quarter of 1880, Rs. 1,362-0-0; for the 3rd quarter of 1880, Rs. 5,927-14-10; and for the 4th quarter of 1880, Rs. 2,063-4-0. He states that the quantity charged for in the 3rd quarter is excessive, that there was an unavoidable leakage in the pipes caused by the subsidence of the soil during the monsoon, but that the leakage was at once discovered and stopped, and cannot, he considers, account for the enormous excess charged for. He states his reasons for thinking that a record during the 3rd quarter greatly in excess of the actual flow was to be expected, and in any case he considers that an allowance should be made as in all water systems some leakage is unavoidable. He points out that where water is charged on rental, leakage may go on to any extent without extra charge being made, and that it is hard to treat the Trust differently merely because there is a meter fixed. He considers that the average of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarters of the year should be taken for the 3rd quarter. The Municipal Engineer maintains that as the fault of the leakage must have been with the Trustees they should pay for the full quantity of water registered by the meter. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. They consider that the Resident Engineer's proposal is only reasonable and fair. Resolution.—Copy of the Resident Engineer's letter should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, with the request that he will, in the circumstances therein set forth, reduce the charge f r water used at the Dock during the 3rd quarter of 1880 to the average of the other three quarters of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 3rd June, stating that it sometimes happens that steamers arriving during day tide are berthed and ready to commence discharging, but that the commencement of work is delayed owing to the want of a surveyor on the spot to certify to the condition of the hatches, and he enquires whether he will be allowed to survey vessels in Dock in such circumstances.—Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution. The Trustees do not think it desirable that the Dock Superintendent should undertake survey duties.

Read memo. from Government, dated 27th May, enquiring the terms on which a site on the foreshore at Colaba immediately to the south of Sassoon Dock will be made over for the erection thereon of a district Telegraph Office. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 30th May. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 3rd June. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The whole of the plot of land referred to measuring 4,711 square yards, should be offered to Government on lease for 50 years at a rent of rupee 1 per square yard per annum. The Trustees reserve the right to reclaim, &c., on the harbour side of the site, and the lease to carry no claim to wharfage and similar rights.

Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 14th June, stating that if the alterations and additions to the troop accommodation at Sassoon Dock estimated in his letter of 31st ultimo are carried out by Government, 738 square yards less shed accommodation and 3,416 square yards less land will be required for trooping. Read memo. by the Chairman, pointing out that this will reduce the additional revenue to be obtained from Government at Sassoon Dock from Rs. 11,479 to Rs. 5,733. Resolution.—Government should be informed that if the changes proposed in Trustees' Resolution No. 323, dated 16th instant, are made the annual extra payment for accommodation for troops at Sassoon Dock will be Rs. 5,733 instead of Rs. 11,479.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 317, dated 3rd June, sanctioning the inclusion of Prince's Dock within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Receiver of Wreck at Bombay.

Pilotage statement week to 14th June:—

20 vessels piloted into harbour.
13 " " out of "
6 " transported.
3 " attended to.

List of vessels using Prince's Dock week to 13th June:—

6 square-rigged vessels entered.
3 " " " left.
19 " " " remaining in dock.
7 native craft entered.
7 " " left.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DIVINE SERVICES.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.
AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship Glencaladh to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m., and at Prince's Dock, on board the S.S. Strathmore, at 6-30 p. m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the S. S. Clan Ranald in the Prince's Dock, at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

To-morrow Second Sunday after Trinity, June 26.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and short Sermon. Hymns 106 and 163.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169, 221, and 167.

The offertory for church expenses and relief of the poor.

MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALI.

AMONGST the natives of the country who have lately received marks of distinction at the hands of Government there is perhaps no one more deserving than Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, of Bombay, who has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire. This Parsi gentleman is known by the surname of Bengali from the circumstance that his grandfather, Mr. Nowrojee Sorabjee, after living for some years in China, came to Calcutta in 1807, and remained till his death in 1825, a clever man of business, much respected both by Europeans and Natives.

Mr. Sorabjee's father was educated in Calcutta, but before his death, which happened when he was comparatively a young man, he had settled in Bombay—where his family have resided ever since. Mr. Sorabjee was born in 1831 and received a good English education at the Elphinstone Institution. After undergoing a business training in several of the local Banks and rising, when still a very young man, to the position of deputy accountant of one of them, he in 1858 became an assistant to one of the leading mercantile firms in Bombay, and with it he has been connected ever since. He visited England in 1863, and all who came in contact with him there were much struck with his intelligence and the thorough manner in which he was able to grasp and understand all that he heard and saw. It was his delight to visit the various manufactories and to acquire a thorough insight into the working of the various mechanical applinces which European skill has brought into practice, and the absence of which has left India so far behind in the perfecting of those arts the rudiments of which she has in so many instances taught to the countries of the West. On his return to Bombay Mr. Sorabjee gave his countrymen the benefit of his experiences in a number of interesting articles contributed to the native press, and he has lately put these together in two handsome volumes written in the Guzerati language, and which, besides other matter, contain essays, beautifully illustrated, on ancient Persian monuments.

Mr. Sorabjee in his younger days edited several native periodicals and newspapers, the last with which he was connected being the Guzerati journal, the *Rast Goftar*. When, in 1863-64, the share mania in Bombay had taken hold of the people, he strongly and manfully protested against the mad and ruinous course which they were following, predicting accurately the general collapse which must follow, and at that time he addressed to Sir Bartle Frere a very able letter regarding the Bank of Bombay, many of the proposals and much of the advice he gave having been availed of in the Charter of the present Bank.

He strongly opposed the partial abolition of the cotton duties in a very able letter to Lord Lytton—in which he gave, as his reasons for his belief, that of all the modes of raising revenue in India, the Import Sea Customs were probably the best—that these duties were almost entirely free from the taint of a protective character; that they were unobjectionable in their incidence, falling in proportion to their means equally upon the rich and the poor; and that, being paid by the whole population of India, they had the merit of reaching the inhabitants of the Native States, who in no other way could be made to pay a share of the expenses connected with the general administration of the country by which they also were benefited.

Under the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse he was appointed in 1877 a Member of the Legislative Council, and he is now Sheriff of Bombay.

For the last thirty years he has been devoting his attention to the question of female education. In 1857 he was successful in establishing a Native Girls' Vernacular School which is now well attended, and he has taken a deep interest in the management of the Alexandra Native Girls' School, where English is taught, and which was established by some members of the Parsi community. Although not a rich man he has lately shown his generosity by contributing Rs. 50,000 for the building of a school for the vernacular instruction of girls.

In 1865, owing to his untiring efforts, ably assisted by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonji, the Parsi Matrimonial and Succession Act was passed, an Act which is now acknowledged by the Parsis to have done much towards elevating their moral condition and character as a community, and in raising them individually in the estimation of the civilized world. He has been a member of the Port Trust, a justice of the peace, a fellow of the Bombay University, and of several scientific and literary societies, and the unostentatious way in which he is constantly helping those who are in want, or who, anxious to learn, have not the means necessary for school expenses, is only known to those who have the benefit of his intimate acquaintance and friendship.—*Englishman.*

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The deaths from small-pox numbered only 1,156, or 0·07 per 1,000, the smallest mortality on record, as against a mean annual mortality during 13 years of 10,931. Dry atmosphere with heat predispose to small-pox and the mortality declines in rainy and damp weather. This appears to be the usual course of small-pox in India, and it is with this aspect of the disease that the vaccination service has to deal. The present Report contains full details of the vaccination work carried out within the year 1879-80, but as these are of a departmental character it will be sufficient for our present purpose to compare the vaccinations performed with small-pox mortality.

The total expenditure for the whole Presidency was Rs. 2,42,635-9-10, and after deducting the costs of superintendence the average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-5-5, or in round numbers about 8*d*. For the year ending 31st March 1880, the number of vaccinations was as follows:—Primarily vaccinated, 586,501. Of these successfully 557,840 or 95·11 per cent. Re-vaccinations 63.122. Of these successfully 45,435 or 71·98 per cent.

The children available for vaccination in 1879-80 were calculated at 243,511, and the children successfully vaccinated, under one year of age, were 209,154, and between one and six years, 144,769.

When the small-pox deaths, 1,156 in number, are brought into comparison with the vaccinations, the result would be very favourable, did we not know that the annual small-pox deaths had been 10,931 on the last 13 years' average; that in 1876 they were 11,817; in 1877, 27,369, and in 1878 the deaths were 4,475.

Bombay Presidency has long had an efficient vaccination service, but many years must elapse before the whole population can be vaccinated, and then behind all is the epidemic period itself over which vaccination, which is a means of amelioration rather than of prevention, appears hitherto to have exerted no influence. Read in the light of past statistics, vaccination is simply a sanitary proceeding like any other, and ought to be considered as only one of the means for diminishing the ravages of small-pox. This result has been recognized in Bombay, where the vaccination inspectors are also inspectors of sanitation. We shall state further on what is the present position of the sanitary work of vaccination officers; but there were numerous opportunities for sanitary work afforded in the routine of the vaccination service, as may be known from the fact that 'the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents, and Inspectors together' had occupied 5,441 encampments, 81,091 miles were travelled in 8,996 days, and in 14,161 villages they inspected 280,000 children. They had thus the great opportunity of assisting in sanitary work in 14,161 villages out of 37,698 villages in the Presidency.

General Remarks.—In this section of his Report Mr. Lumsdaine has made a real practical advance in Indian sanitary improvement. The section includes (1st), an account of the new sanitary service; (2nd), suggestions for improved dwellings, and for improved household conveniences, and disposal of refuse; (3rd), water-supply and water analysis; (4th) examination of certain military lines with reference to sickness among troops in occupation; (5th), some account of the rat plague in Sholapur district, and its results in scarcity of food.

This section is illustrated by numerous plans, including some copied from our own suggestions for improving towns and villages.

The details included in it are very voluminous and scarcely admit of being abstracted; but among them are included points of considerable importance to the anvance of sanitary work, and which on this account deserve separate notice.

There is one result of the new sanitary arrangements which has been partially realised, namely, analysis of water samples, not at Bombay, but on the spot and with knowledge of the localities on the part of the analyst. The first travelling analyst attached to the sanitary service, Assistant Surgeon DeSouza, started on his tour on the 15th March 1879, and he has reported since then on 249 water sources, at the following 17 stations:—Nasik, Ahmedabad, Poona, Kirkee, Manmad, Purandhar, Satara, Kolhapur, Baroda, Surat, Belgaum, Vengurla, Dharwar, Mhow, Indore, Igatpuri, and Matheran.

Samples of analysis were taken from the rivers, wells, and tanks before and after filteration, where filters were in use, and the general results were as follows:—Nearly all the waters, except those which had been passed through filters, contained living organisms, paramecia, monads, vorticellæ, rotifiers, diatoms, confervæ, anguillulæ, a sure indication that these minute organisms had found the means of living on organic matters present in the water, but not necessarily proving that all such water samples were unwholesome. The waters differed greatly in the amounts of solid and dissolved organized matter which they contained, and also in its apparent source.

The Tapti river at high tide, yielded 1,130 grains of solids per gallon, which was reduced to one-half by the fall of the tide. Water of this kind is, of course, unfit for use. The aqueduct water at Aden yielded 368·2 grains of solid matter per gallon, 100 grains of which was chlorine obtained from common salt or other chlorides. This impurity is probably of volcanic origin. The amount of chlorine in all the waters is, with few exceptions, very high, and generally the organic compounds are also in excess. It would appear that, in most cases, the chlorine and organic matter had been derived from foul sub-soils or foul surfaces, and it is on the estimation of these local circumstances that the sanitary relations of water sources depend. Filtration generally improves the waters, but there are examples in which the water was rendered more impure in passing the filters by redissolving organic matter previously left in it. There are water sources described which ought to be closed, and there are others which would be improved by improving the wells, as we suggested in our paper on the sanitary improvement of villages; and wherever filters are used it ought to be borne in mind that, unless the filter is cleansed and the filtering material renewed, filters may become a disease cause in barracks and hospitals. Practically these Bombay waters resemble those of other parts of India. Some are naturally impure and cannot be improved. Others are fair average waters, or were so at the time the samples were taken, but the great majority owe their impurities to human agencies, in fouling the sub-soil and surroundings of wells and other water sources, or in careless construction and use of the sources. These cases could be met, almost without exception, by the precautions we have long ago pointed out, and it will be an important part of the duty of this new sanitary organization to see that all water sources are protected and improved. We can at present only express our satisfaction that this important work of local water analysis so long ago insisted on in our Memoranda has at length been commenced. It promises to throw light on the localizing causes of epidemics.

As regards military stations, the facts given by Mr. Lumsdaine, regarding the lines at Colaba, have raised a strong suspicion that a similar inquiry carried out at all British and Native stations in the Presidency would be fruitful in sanitary results. It cannot be denied that the surface facts which have hitherto found a place in Bombay reports, as well as in those from other parts of India, neither account for the death and inefficiency rates at many stations, nor do they include many essential facts not yet examined into. The result of the Colaba cases is, that we should strongly advise an extension of similar underground examinations into the real sanitary state of subsoils, especially under barrack room floors and round the buildings. An entire recasting of the lavatory and bathing accommodation is, without doubt, required wherever washing water can enter the sub-soil under or in the vicinity of a barrack. We would also advise, as a step towards this result, that further experiments be made in the application to dug up ground of urine and other refuse water.

Water analysis at stations will now be proceeded with, but it may be suggested that practical effect should be at once given to the analytic results by cutting off bad water sources, improving those capable of improvement, and by improving the filtration so as to keep the filter from yielding impure water.

Lastly, the present Report fully merits the favourable opinion which the Government has formed of it, that Mr. Lumsdaine 'deserves to be highly commended for the zeal with which he has discharged his duties, and the ability with which he has placed the results of them before Government.'

BENGAL.

DEATH OF DR. WOODFORD.—We deeply regret to hear that telegrams were received in town on Tuesday, announcing the death, at Coonoor, on Sunday evening, of Dr. C. T. O. Woodford, who only recently sought, on the slopes of the Nilghiris, that health, which anxiety, at the treatment he had experienced at the hands of the local Government, had gone far to shatter. An honorable man, conscious of duty, well done through a generation of service to the State, could not but feel accutely the aspersions cast upon him, suddenly, and in spite of approved service. But not to go into an old grievance. Dr. Woodford retired to Coonoor but a few weeks ago, and it appears was improving in health, when a fall from his bed on Sunday morning precipitated matters, and brought on the end. We so recently dwelt upon his services that we need not again refer to them. We cannot, however, but mourn the friend we have lost, and our mourning will be shared by many a household, where Dr. Woodford's skill, and singular gift of kindness and soothing, had endeared him to many.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE DARJEELING HOSPITAL.—Some ladies and the Civil Surgeon in Darjeeling have benevolently exerted themselves, and completed the fitting-up of two wards in the police hospital there. These wards are designed for the reception of a few European paying patients for medical treatment. Small as the Darjeeling hospital is said to be, it is reported to have done much good in succouring the sick and affording medical aid at small cost to both gentlemen and ladies from the plains. The *Darjeeling News* reports that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has under consideration whether a large institution of this description should not be established at Darjeeling. Sir Ashley Eden is taking measures to ascertain how that can best be done. An influential committee has been appointed to investigate into the details of this step. The committee has been informed that His Honour is prepared to make a grant of Rs. 50,000 or 60,000 for such a hospital, as will afford accommodation to invalids of both sexes, from all parts of the lower provinces.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS AT MADRAS.—From the 11th to the 17th instant, 10 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 198 Hindoos, and 25 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 247 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 274. The deaths are thus classified: 34 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 47 from fever, 13 from dysentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 143 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 32·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·9 per 1,000 per annum.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PUNJAB POLICE.—Mr. Turton Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, is placed on special duty, and is invested with the powers of an Assistant Inspector General of Police throughout the Punjab. Mr. J. H. Herdon, District Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspur, is temporarily transferred to the Lahore district during Mr. Turton Smith's absence, or until further orders. Mr. F.J.G. Hatchell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspur, *vice* Mr. Heroon, or until further orders.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CHOLERA.—It is hoped that the cholera in the 8th Regiment is on the decline. The head-quarters of the regiment with 43 men have been kept in Meean Meer. On Thursday last, there were five fatal cases in the regiment, of which two happened at Camp Beekiwal. These two men were recovering when they were siezed and carried off by heat apoplexy. On Friday there was only one admission to hospital from all the camps, and no deaths; and on Saturday no deaths or admissions in any camp; but during the night of Friday-Saturday, there was one death among the men at head-quarters from heat apoplexy. The detachment at Chunga Munga is under Bt. Lieut-Col. Cochrane, who has with him Lieuts. Seton and Blackwell, Surgeon Major Murphy, A.M.D., and 242 men. Lieut. Grattan, we are happy to say, has made a good recovery. Up to this afternoon there have been no new cases, and of those in hospital nearly all are doing well. There were three deaths yesterday among the half battery of E-4 in camp Meean Meer, but the Sudder Bazaar at Mean Meer and the city of Lahore are said now to be free from it. The disease has made its appearance in Anarkulli, at the corner where the beef butchers have their shops, and a number of persons died there yesterday.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, June 20.

SHOOTING IN KASHMIR.

WHAT a sportsman's paradise Kashmir must have been some thirty years ago, when every *nullah* held its bear and every peak its ibex! Alas! those days are gone, and we only know of them from the accounts of the weather-beaten *shikaree*, who has taken us under his protection since we reached the last stage but two from Shrinagar. In vain did we protest that we had not made up our minds whether to shoot or not; nor did we know where to go, there being so many sportsmen in front of us who had taken the best *nullahs*. But our gun-cases and cartridge-magazines belie us, and the *shikaree* has the whole thing cut and dried for us. I come from such-and-such a country northest of Kashmir, and I know three *nullahs* that are unoccupied, says e *shirkaree*; and before we are thoroughly alive to the fact, he has made up our minds for us, and taking us like children under his care, arranges everything, orders the servants about, and bullies the coolies. The number of hours even that we are to stop in Shrinagar is fixed, and the very name of the boatman we are to engage to take us across the Woolar Lake is arranged without our participation; our only duty being to provide the rupees and pay our self-constituted *cicerone* "whatever the gentleman pleases, according to custom."

All the requisites for a six weeks' residence in the jungle being purchased in a marvellously short time at terribly long prices in Shrinagar, a start is made, and we are well on our way to the happy hunting grounds, where we are to shoot lots of bears and ibex according to our fate, for of course all such things are predestined.

Very little, if any, game is seen on the way, and we have no time to stop for pursuit, as we are doing double marches, *i.e.*, 15 to 20 miles per diem over unaccustomedly rough ground. At last our tent is finally pitched, and we are told that the following morning must see us at sunrise away over the hills on the look-out for the crafty snow-bear, for it is too early yet for ibex.

I will pass over several days of dire disappointment. One day we saw and stalked a magnificent bear, and at the critical moment the wind changed, and all we saw was a round mass of fur disappearing in a cloud of dust. On another occasion, after a descent of 1,500 feet in quest of another bear, that we had seen on the other side of the valley, we discovered that the snow bridge which spanned the roaring torrent dividing us from our prey had melted the day before. However, the auspicious day arrives at length. At 10 o'clock in the day, the hour when all good bears retire to rest, we see in the dim distance Bruin retiring for his *siesta* in the dense forest. The wind is blowing up the *nullah* direct from us to him, so we must wait till the evening when he will come out again to feed, and the wind will probably change by that time. The interval has to be passed in enforced idleness. Cold breakfast of fowl and stale bread, washed down with cold tea, serves to while away an hour or so. The remainder of the time is spent in sleeping, thinking, and if you are lucky enough to have wrapped up your breakfast in an old news paper, in reading.

True enough, as the sun begins to decline the wind changes, and we start at 3-30 up the *nullah*. We toil over what seems miles of inaccessible ground, but in reality only a few hundred yards of steep hill-sides, where a slip will precipitate the unwary sportsman several hundred feet down into a roaring torrent. But thanks to our grass-shoes cunningly contrived and bound on by the *shikaree*, a slip is a contingency not much to be feared, and we get along pretty well. As we proceed we see no signs of Bruin, and our spirits flag; but when the hill-side is reached, where Bruin had been seen in the morning, every precaution is taken to prevent detection, and the little *nullah* running at right-angles to the main one is carefully scanned. The *shikaree* grins and points upwards: we see nothing, but with the aid of the field-glasses we distinguish something like a dirty sheep without legs creeping along the hill-side some 500 feet above us.

The wind has shifted again, so a slight detour has to be made. This is skilfully effected under the guidance of the *shikaree*, who goes in front carrying the rifle. Behind us is his *fidus Achates*, or attendant *shikaree*, who does everything he is told, and carries the gun loaded with ball as a precaution against a "Bobbery Wallah" charging home.

Climbing now commences! What an interminable climb it appears! Why will the *shikaree* choose the steepest and straightest way up instead of zig-zaging? And why, above all, have we to pass over loose crumbling shale, a slip in which would send down a whole *avalanche* and spoil the whole business? At last the *shickaree* motions to us to stop, and creeping cautiously forward beckons to us to follow, at the same time laying aside his Alpen stock, clearly intimating that we must do the same. We scramble along as best we can without our prop-and-stay, and are allowed to look round the shoulder of the hill under cover of a projecting tuft of grass. There, 120 yards from us, we see the bear we are destined to slay, looking very much like an exaggerated rat clothed in sheep's clothing. The rifle is handed to us, and we are desired to take time and fire when we are told. We luckily have got over that nervousness that all beginners feel when shooting the living animal, having shot many a deer, &c., before; so we scan the position carefully and creep carefully forward to avoid that abominable tuft of grass that will get between our sight and the bear. Bruin is now facing us digging up the luscious grass with his long claws and eating it with great gusto. We wish he would turn round though, for an end-on shot is not an easy one; and however pretty his face may be, we would rather see his broadside. At length, tempted by a piece more delicious than the rest, Bruin creeps down the hill and pokes out his nose to seize the coveted morsel. "Now," says the *shikaree*, and bang goes the rifle! The smoke conceals the result; but that well-known *thud* has proclaimed success even without the cry of "Wah! wah!" behind us and a slap on the shoulder. The bear is mortally wounded in the neck and rolls down the hill-side, a helpless mass some 150 feet into the snow below. It only remains to walk up and put in another bullet to finish matters. We confess to being tenderhearted, and the groans of the wounded beast move us so severely, that we hand the gun to the *shikaree* desiring him to do the needful. This he does with perfect *sang froid*, and the animal is laid out preparatory to skinning. The coat is first carefully scrutinized and its quality pronounced upon, and we are allowed to sharpen the knives at intervals while the *shikaree* and his assistant rapidly removed the skin.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

FROM the returns, as yet unrevised, but doubtless substantially correct, of the recent Census, it is clear that the population of the metropolis has made the leap of a giant during the last decade. It has increased by 560,000 since 1871, as against an increase of 450,000 during the preceding ten years. Since 1861, therefore, the population has grown by a million; and at the same rate of progression the year 1900 will see the number swollen to 5,000,000. It is with timidity that we view the record, and a sensation of something like guilt accompanies the prospective calculation. To count one's resources is popularly supposed to be unlucky for potentates and nations, just as it is unlucky for the card-player to count his winnings. The temper of a Xerxes, however, does not in the present case possess our official statisticians. They only acknowledge to a desire for information. As anatomists vivisect for pure purposes of science, so the legislator must be aided by analyses and computations of those for whom he legislates. If any curiosity exists in the public mind, it is of the cold and not of the exultant type. There is no reason, then, why a Nemesis should overtake the people who count themselves. There are few of us, indeed, who would not wish London a much smaller place than it is. We sigh for the times when Islington and Camberwell were pleasant villages, and when a short walk would take you out of the heart of London into all the delights of the country. There is a vague idea that our big capital is growing too big for our control; that size is synonymous with wickedness; and that London's hugeness is challenging some great catastrophe. The idea that a city's crime is to be measured by its population will, happily, not bear analysis. Vice is not much more abundant, though found in a more concentrated form, in the large cities than in the country. It is more for the sake of our lungs, for the love of the blue sky and the hate of smoke-born fog, for the love of nature's beauties and the hate of brickwork, that we ought to regret the growth of our numbers. Big cities have a Biblical reputation for being everything that is abominable; but the character need not survive to our own age. *Mole perit sua* was said of the Roman Empire, and not of the Roman city. An empire, but not a city, may contain in its own vastness the germs of collapse. If a city is vast, there is a good reason for its vastness, and the probability is that the same cause which gave it increment will lend it cohesion. Those who denounce big cities must remember that London is an aggregation of cities or interests, each independent of the other. It is the largest port, the largest manufacturing town, the most important financial centre of the world, besides being the seat of the Court and the official capital of Great Britain. Each of these communities might have sprung up in another part of the country; and, at any rate, it is not so long ago that Bristol far surpassed London in shipping trade. But in truth no apology is needed for the size of our capital. Its vast increase has not transgressed any law or maxim, divine or human.

The causes which have contributed to this growth of over half a million in ten years are patent and perfectly natural. No mysterious force of attraction such as is possessed by a collection of molecules for a single molecule wandering in their neighbourhood, is needed to account for it. The least unaccountable motive which we can acknowledge is that many people come to live in London because pleasant society is found there, or because their friends or relations live there. To London, then, they go, to be themselves the nucleus round which a fresh group of friends will gather, and so the wonder grows. But here, too, the wonder stops; for these are a race of drones upon the face of the land, with no predominant idea but that which was current at Mr. Veneer's table, of "rallying round" some one or other. The rest are bred in London, or brought to London by more gross considerations of occupation, excitement, cheapness of living. For the luxuries of the country and the sea coast are not to be purchased in the country or on the sea-coast. Covent-garden, Billingsgate, and Smithfield have a first charge on the best of everything produced within a certain radius. It is pinching the extremities to feed the centre and hypertrophy might be explicable on that ground alone. The greater part, however, of this half a million may be assumed to represent the natural growth of the population of London without exterior aid. And this growth points an inference that capital and labour have increased in the metropolis in the same ratio as the population since 1871. Experience shows infallibly that prosperity is a powerful stimulant to population, and the converse. When wages are high, the registrar has more marriages to show; when they are low, down goes the marriage rate. Yet in most of the other large commercial centres of the country the increase, as appears from the new Census, has not been correspondingly great. Of 19 large towns, only Liverpool, Birmingham, Norwich, Nottingham, Salford, and Hull show an increase greater than the increase of the previous decade. It is clear, then, that the same abundance, or rather the same free circulation, of capital has not been at work all over the kingdom. London, indeed, has greater resources for labour in the event of stagnation in any special trade than most of the seats of industry possess. The variety of its manufactures always supplies some field to the labourer thrown out of work.

Turning from the position of London as compared with the rest of the country to its internal changes, nothing is more striking than the depletion of London proper—ancient London within the civic boundaries. The population which sleeps nightly within these limits is only a third of what it was at the beginning of the century. In 1801 it was 156,859; in 1881 it is 52,889. Every one knows the causes of the change, and there is no need to dwell upon them. It is enough that vast piles of warehouses and offices are left at night all but deserted. Addressed to the City now in the early hours of the morning, Wordsworth's well-known sonnet would end inappropriately. It went on the assumption that there was "a mighty heart lying still" within. It is doubtful whether the hearts of a few thousand porters and night-watchmen now deserve the collective appellation. The feeling of desertion and solitude is almost as overpowering soon after business hours as it is at midnight or sunrise. The City is the field where the honey is made, but not the hive to which the honey is ultimately conveyed. It stands in our midst, crowded with a surging throng by day, tenantless by night, but not less suggestive of vast enterprise and of boundless wealth. Though in the heart of a teeming population, its thoroughfares are cleaner, the air is purer, and it contains fewer foul corners than in half-a-dozen of its suburbs. As to London, no man knows or can ever hope to know it. Every year it becomes a more mighty maze, though quite without a plan; every year the puzzle becomes more bewildering how it is to be fed, housed, clothed, or how it is to find the means of satisfying bare material wants. The mere daily moving to and fro of its population presents a problem in locomotion. Railways overhead and underground, omnibuses, tramways, steamboats, cabs help to solve the problem, but are only partially successful. The call is for further means of taking the workers more easily to their work from houses which every year become more distant. In truth, the immense surface over which London is now spreading needs a whole book of physical geography to itself. It consists of various circular strata of tenements and inhabitants. Round the river, the City, and the parks there are districts which in the east are more or less foul, in the west more or less comely and fashionable. Then come the suburbs proper, presenting an equal polarity of squalor and wealth. Outside these, again, are houses heaped anyhow by builders proclaiming that we are on the confines of the whole mass. We make our way with difficulty through a region of unfinished terraces, unfinished roads, brickfields, and all the ugliness that tells of the builder's advance, and calls down on him the wrath of Mr. Ruskin. The believer in the macadam formation of our roads will here see for himself that broken crockery and the refuse of the dust contractor are the components of many a London suburban thoroughfare. This is the order in which the metropolitan area and its population expand. It is perhaps pardonable if the sight now and then begets a fierce longing for a paternal despotism that would exile all builders and contractors for a term of years, or at least provide for the survival only of the fittest.—*Times*

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	" 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS
FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.
Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-8 " pts. } cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co.:—

FROM MESSRS. BARTON & CO., LONDON.

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand "Extra dry"	Rs. 48	26
"Dry"	" 48	
"Extra dry" Imperial Pints	" ..	38½
Moselle (Sparkling)	" 40	..
Sherry (Pale dry)	" 27	..
Madeira	" 27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville	" 25	..
Do. Do. Citran	" 20	..
Do. St. Estephe	" 12	..
Brandy	" 36	..
FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & CO., REIMS.		
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	21
FROM MESSRS. BASS & CO. BURTON-ON-TRENT.		
Hogsheads	" 78	
Kilderkins	" 30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	60 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	" 32 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	" 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	" 6 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	MADRAS
TREACHER & Co.	BOMBAY.
MADON & Co.	Do.
BRIGGS & Co.	BANGALORE.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirele prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases Only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co. E. Plomer & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD-APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ... 12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass				Rs. 70
" 240 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	" 130
" 175 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		" 60
" 225 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	" 85
" 325 ... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		" 190
" 365 ... 24 in.	ditto	ditto		winding and setting behind	" 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
do and chiming quarters...... 200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles 55 185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

(Not striking) a number of choice designs...... 40 75
Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, POONA,
2, Rampart Row. 1, East Street.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.
} Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	" HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
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CEYLON	" W. M. SMITH & Co.
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RANGOON	" HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	" COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

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BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

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WE HAVE IN STOCK:—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
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IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.
We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.
Our House in India was founded in 1842.
And in Europe in 1815.
Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT Per Case Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Per Case Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan (After-Dinner Wines)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer (After-Dinner Wines)	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien (Dinner Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac (Dinner Wines)	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	31 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
35 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.		SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	
38 12		Amontillado A. 1. rare old .. gold seal	40 8	
36 12		Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8	
28 12		Solera	30 8	
28 4		Amoroso, superior .. black seal	29 8	
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0	
22 0		Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0	
21 0		Pale, dry medium .. yellow seal	22 0	
20 0		Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0	
16 12		A Good Dinner Wine .. white seal	17 8	
16 12		Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8	
27 12		Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	39 0	
33 8		Madeira, excellent Wine .. red seal	34 0	
Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow "	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	"	13 8
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .. " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	421 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

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Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
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TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,*" 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures,
Post free, from
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

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E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
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Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut,
And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
% per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ...... £300,680
" 1872 ...... £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863 ...... £1,015,143 | 1873 ...... £2,645,503
1868 ...... £1,579,578 | 1878 ...... £4,049,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for ...... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.
Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.
W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	" 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8	per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	" 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 21-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0	per case.

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